The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 64 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 March.				
20th ,,	Kashgar (a) ..	9000	....	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	...
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	...
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	....	...

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3785	10th March	20th March
Ikoma Maru ..	B. Fukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

18-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	480	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	993	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Costomers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"CHAKLA,"	3,065,	Thursday, 18th	March	§C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 19th	March	Direct
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 22nd	March	¶ P. B., D. & C. M.

§Cutch Mandvi.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, on Thursday 18th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at **Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.**

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons on 18th Mar. calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, **Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.**

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, about 19th March calling at Porebunder Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier
Bombay.

16th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5106	Alex. Andrew	28th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia" ..	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 10th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia" ..	6388	.....	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C-19

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS
B. O. C. GREASES
B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secritary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

[redacted]IAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

EXCHANGE of bedding in 2nd Class Compartment on SATURDAY, fast train. Apply to the STATION MASTER, Grant Road. 5760

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LOST—The Register Call issued in Cutch State, of ship "GARYA DARIADOLAT BUNDIO" is lost by our man on road on 13th inst. Any person coming to find it shall please take trouble to forward it to undersigned.
GORDHANDAS KHETSEY.
Bombay, 15-3-1915.
Holi Chukla Fort. 5753

WANTED.

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for TATA NAVSARI HUNARSHALA—Subjects: Mechanical Engineering and Carpentry, Starting salary Rs. 150. Apply to SECRETARY, Navsari Chambers. 5759

WANTED.—By an EDUCATED FRENCHMAN, PUPILS for French tuition. Language taught quickly and thoroughly. Terms on application to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an EXPERIENCED FIRST CLASS CUTTER, from 1st April, good salary to a really competent and hard-working man, Goanese preferred. Apply to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5702

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
5741 Nandod High School.

NURSES:—Fully trained, required fo the Nasik Civil Hospital, Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 75, Board, washing and Unifrom allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.
Apply before the 20th March, 1915, also stating age, Nationality to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik. 3129

WANTED as a temporary measure for the District Board, Hissar, a fully qualified District Engineer, young, of good physique and capable of touring. The tenure of appointment will be the duration of the war. Pay Rs. 250-20-350 plus house rent. Rs. 30, Municipal and other allowances Rs. 70, and 2nd class travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. Copies of testimonials and medical certificates required.
Apply to CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT BOARD, Hissar. 3127

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of (1) INSPECTOR and (2) ASSISTANT INSPECTOR, of the Municipal Marathi Schools, Bombay. Salaries Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125/- per month, respectively, with Rs. 25/- per month carriage allowance. Applicants must state age, nationality, present employment and qualifications and send copies of testimonials, if any. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 1st of April, 1915.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 11th March, 1915.
D. G. PADHYE,
5713 Secretary, Schools Committee.

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the POST of STENOTYPIST for the Office of the Commissioner, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem.
Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 31st March, 1915. Candidates must have passed at least the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University and must be physicaly fit and not over 25 years of age. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months and will be required to join at [illegible].
B. P. STANDEN, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Berar.
[illegible], Amraoti Camp, the 11th March,
5745

WANTED.

WANTED—Work of a rent collector by a young man. Please write to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3219

WANTED TWO SEATER SMALL CAR, good order, popular make, Rs. 1,250 cash for best value obtainable.—Bartleet C/o Crawford, Bellasis Road. 5705

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Medows Street. Apply to Box No. 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER, young, energetic and smart in appearance for guaranteed work. Apply with Credentials to RAMANAND & Co., 9, Forbes Street, Fort. 5761

WANTED by a young energetic European EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Well up in canvassing, shipping and railway. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5755.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY APARTMENTS and BOARD with private English family or furnished flat for English married couple Colaba preferred. Full particulars to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5752.

WANTED a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of seven months' old baby. Apply with certificates and previous experience. Salary according to qualifications to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5724

AVAILABLE immediately. Large comfortable ROOMS with BOARD and outside MEALS. Ladies' Dresses and Underclothing neatly made-up. Address:—Mrs. PETERS, "ALEXANDRA TERRACE," near Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 5754.

WANTED an L.C.E., or an experienced and qualified OVERSEER for the place of SUPERVISOR, Hubli Municipality. Pay Rs. 100—10—200, conveyance allowance Rs. 15. Kanarese knowing men will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 15th April, 1915.
W. W. COEN,
President,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 11th March, 1915. 5742

WANTED.—A CLERK for permanent Government Service. Initial pay Rs. 30, The candidate must have passed his School Final Examination or the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination and must be not more than 25 years of age. Applications should be forwarded to the DIRECTOR, BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Parel. 5747

WANTED—A competent European MOTOR MECHANIC and DRIVER for Rail Motor on Kalka-Simla Railway. Applicants must have had considerable experience of Motor Car Engines and capable of doing all necessary repairs.
Salary Rs. 100 per mensem (Overtime extra).
Only first class men need apply forwarding copies of testimonials to—
THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPDT.,
3209 Kalka-Simla Railway, Kalka.

WANTED a District Engineer for the Mianwali District Board, Pay Rs. 150 per mensem with a fixed horse allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. Travelling allowance in accordance with Civil Service Regulations.—Apply with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to the CHAIRMAN of the District Board, MIANWALI.
BHAGAT RAM,
Vice Chairman, Dist, Board,
3207 Mianwali.

THE services of two OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 150 each per mensem, as Sub-Divisional Officers in the P. W. D.
Applications of well educated and experienced men only will be considered. Preference will be given to those holding Sub-Engineer's certificates of the Thomason College and who have had not less than five years' experience in the execution of important works.
Apply THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bikaner (Rajputana). 3208

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AUCTIONEER, reputed for profitable sales of landed properties. 5685

FOR SALE.—Very strong red, yellow and orange Dyes and best AUSTRIAN MUTTON TALLOW. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5739.

309 YEARS OLD KORAN, dated 1024, Hizri, (foolscap size) specially written for Noor Jehan Begum. Price £100 open to reasonable offer. BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY, 69, Esplanade Road. 5748

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

TO BE LET.

TO LET—At PALLI HILL an upper stories BUNGALOW. Apply to Box No. "C" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5712

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRAHAM & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

TO BE LET.

TO LET—From 16th March. A terrace Room with Bathroom E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 512 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

TO LET.—House 74, Guncarriage Street, Lower Colaba, airy and open all sides. Suitable to Christians. Apply MR. PINTO, next door. 5710

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 3310

TO LET—Excellent commodious FIRST FLOOR of "SUNNYSIDE," Cirrus Avenue, behind Byculla Club. Also decent rooms with bath rooms attached. All modern conveniences. Apply on PREMISES. 5756

TO LET.—Until 31st May, 1915. On Frere Road, near the Disinfection Shed, a corrugated iron shed measuring 48 by 70 ft. the property of the Pilgrim Department suitable for the Storage of goods. Rent Rs. 65 per month. Apply, ADDITIONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of POLICE, Head Police Office, Crawford Market.
(Sd.) G. S. WILSON,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Dated, 4th March, 1915. 5693

NOTICES.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at "Villa Ghita," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March 1915, at 10-30 a.m., (Standard Time). for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1914.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, as an additional director.
4. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.
By order of the Board.
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents,
The Century Spinning & Mfg., Co., Ltd.
NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 23rd March, 1915, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 25th February, 1915. 5681

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE SOOLEIMAN .....*Deceased.*

TENDERS are hereby invited on behalf of HAJEE ABUBUCKER ISMAIEL and others, the trustees of the above estate, for farming out the rents collectively of eight immoveable properties belonging to the estate and situte in Bombay.
Particulars of the said properties and the terms and conditions subject to which tenders are invited can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are Solicitors for the said trustees at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, any time during office hours.
The applications for tender will be taken to have been made subject to the terms and conditions above referred to and will be accepted uptil 3 p.m., on the 15th April, 1915, and the same shall state separately the monthly rent offered for each separate property and shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which sum will be forfeited to the trustees if the intending contractor will fail to complete the agreement of lease but the same will be returned without interest if the tender is not accepted.
The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other tender.
Bombay, 15th March, 1915.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
5757 Solicitors for Trustees.

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP: SUBJECT-PHYSIOLOGY.

DR. C. S. THAKAR, Tutor in Physiology, will deliver a series of two lectures in connection with the above mentioned Lectureship in the NEW LECTURE THEATRE, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, on TUESDAYS the 23rd and 30th March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., the sub-division of the subject taken up for discussion being "The Nitrogenous Constituents of the Urine and their Clinical significance."
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, G. M. College, will preside at the lecture meetings.
All members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.
Grant Medical College, 13th March, 1915.
PRINCIPAL,
Grant Medical College.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi, at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1915.
BUSINESS.
1. Proposed further donation to the War Relief Fund.
By Order,
I. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1915. 5695

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOtice is hereby given that Mr. PEROZSHAH MERWANJI CHICHGAR, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of MERWANJI PESTONJI CHICHGAR deceased of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients.
All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property, either by way of mortgage, gifts, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cama Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government Foras, freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Road without the Fort, in the registeration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts, be the same litle more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2089-2090 and Street No 122 (1) and bearing New Survey Number and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the West by the Chawl dedicated to Wadia's Fire Temple, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Jaiji Dhunjibhoy Sethna and another, and on or towards the South by the property of M. C. Lisboa and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.
Dated this 15th day of March 1915.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & Co.,
5762 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 23rd Instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAMES SMITH,
Ag. Manager.
Bombay, 12th March, 1915. 5736

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 9TH KAMATIPURA STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Abdul Razzak Shaik Imam the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sarafali Abdul Hoosein, the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of June 1911, and made between the said Sarafali Abdul Hoosein of one part and the said Abdul Razzak Shaik Imam of the other part sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 19th day of March, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 42 8-9 square yards, or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 9th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4331, and New No, 10879, Old Survey No. 1/3880, and New Survey No. 8745, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1749 and Street No. 85—87, and bounded as follows, *i.e.*,:—
On or towards the East by the property of Gangabai wife of Bhooloo Shivoo, on or towards the West by the property of Nagumivabai wife of Dewji on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by 9th Kamatipura Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 16th Mar. 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Candles, machniery, books (Arabic), stationery, elastics, imitation pearls, soap, cassia, window glass, straw-boards, China clay, acid, G. C. sheets, motor wheels, old motor tyres, bedsteads, iron trunk corners, paint, disinfecting fluid and various other articles.
1 motor cycle in excellent running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 F. P. BALES HIGH CLASS NAGPUR COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following damaged cotton:—
110 F. P. bales high class Nagpur cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.
Bombay, 16th March, 1915.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S IMMOVEABLE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE SHAIKH ADAM BUILDING AT DE LISLE ROAD.
In the High Court of Bombay.
In Insolvency, Suit No. 668 of 1913.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyebally Esmailji Esufbhoy, an Insolvent, and pursuant to the order made in this matter on the 15th day of February, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following property of the said insolvent, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, fixtures, dwelling houses and premises, erected and standing thereon containing by estimation 28,957 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the West side of De Lisle Road, in Registration District and Island of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 687, 718, 726, New No. 12676, New Survey Nos. 1-2711, 1-12712, 2-3-2724, and assessed under "G" Ward Nos. 2238, 2239, and 2352, Street Nos. 284-1-179, De Lisle Road, and bounded on the North by land of Jayantibai, widow of Jagonnath Atmaram, and Government land, on the East by De Lisle Road, on the South by land of Rustomji Ardeshir Wadia, and Government land, and on the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, subject to and with the benefit of a lease whereby the said premises are demised for a term which will expire in 1976 at the monthly rent of Rs. 200, the tenants paying rates and taxes.
For further patriculars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their Office, at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
P.S.:—The above-mentioned property is situated opposite the Shaikh Adam Building, behind the Chinchpoogly station, at De Lisle Road and is now occupied by the Empress Mills of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.

Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property of the said insolvent on the premises:—
AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES WHITE DHOTIES.
Under instructions from Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Tribhowandas Anandji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following 7 cases of white dhoties, viz:—
S. W. B. W. 041—2694 eq, 1 case containing 120½ pairs white dhoties: Quality No. 1099—2099.
S. W. B. W. 041—2793/4 eq. 2 cases containing 300 pairs white dhoties: Quality No. Lady Ticket.
S. W. B. W, 077—2795 eq, 1 case containing 150 pairs white dhoties,
S. W, B, W, 077—2792, 2796/7 eq. 3 cases containing 439 pairs white dhoties: Quality No. 4009.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BIG DOUBLE DOOR SAFES, AND COUNTERS, ETC.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Bank premises the following:—
Counters with brass railings, teakwood arm chairs, high chairs, writing tables, copying press, Roneo duplicator, electric table lamps, partitions, big double door safes by Milner and Chubb, one big scale by W. T. Avery, stools, beenches, blank books, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 1172 of 1914 (B. M. Dalal vs. J. B. Mehta), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No, 22, Apollo Street, Fort:—
One 20 H.-P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated, E. M. F. motor car with taximetre, 3 lamps, hood and wind screen. Taxi No. 113, Car No. 2099.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON damaged by fire and water TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stable, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—
36 Full pressed bales of Katol Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
84-86, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLBHAT LANE NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 271 OF 1914.
Fatmabai wife of Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada .....Plaintiff.
V/S
Rahmatbai wife of Abdul Rehim Ebrahim and others .....Defendants.
Under instructions from Bai Rahmatbai wife of Abdool Rahim Haji Ebrahim the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), offer for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises pursuant to the Consent Decree and Order of Reference dated the 16th day of October 1914 passed in the above Suit.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage hereditament and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in Colbhat Lane without the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 3173 and Street No. 8 and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 140 and which said premises contain by admeasurement according to the old title deed 229 Square Yards be the same little more or less and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tookaram Javji on the West by the said Colbhat Lane on the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property of Tookaram Javji and on the South by the property of Sonabai Jamsetji Petit and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co. attorneys for the said Receiver at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
Charni Road
TO-NIGHT
THE
INHERITANCE OF MARQUIS OF CARROW BANK
BEING 3rd SERIES OF
ROCAMBOLE
You saw the FIRST Two Series thrilling and captivating as they were, this is even more novel, surpassing them both in interest and sensation.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND COMICS
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Our First Grand Change of Programme.
NEW ARTISTES
NEW ACTS
NEW CLOWN ENTRIES
In fact a Complete Change Culled from our Vast and Extensive Repertoire.
Two & a half hours solid Enjoyment guaranteed
Next Matinee—Saturday 20th March
At 4 p. m.
When children will be admitted half price to all parts of the Circus.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	.. ..	Rs. 20
Single Seat Box	.. ..	„ 4
First Chairs	.. ..	„ 3
Second Chairs	.. ..	„ 2
Stalls	.. ..	„ 1
Gallery (Indians only)	.. .. ..	As. 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half price to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 Seats only.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR DRAMA

THROUGH THE FIRING LINE

THREE REELS—EXCLUSIVE.

This thrilling British production portrays the adventures of an Englishman and his daughters during the fighting between Germany and the Allies at Mons. The battle scenes are triumphantly realistic.

THIS DRAMA HAS BROKEN ALL RECORDS WHEREVER SHOWN. DON'T FAIL TO COME AND SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

TOGETHER WITH A FULL TOPICAL PROGRAMME.

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.

OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE NIGHTLY!!

It is rare that a film is applauded in Bombay, but such is case with the concluding scenes of

"THE FRINGE OF WAR"

Extraordinary Realistic. Magnificently produced. Brilliantly acted. Crowded with Dramatic incidents. But never unconvincing.

HANSFORD & READ

Last few nights of these Versatile Entertainers

KINEMACOLOR

A DAY WITH THE FRENCH ARMY

Showing the famous artillery, leading Generals at work, and M. Poincare visiting the Staff.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Grand Fancy Dress Carnival.

Tuesday, 16th March 1915.

20 Valuable Prizes will be offered for Competition as follows :—

Class I. Best Historical Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. Class II. Most Original Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. Class III. Most Comical Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. Class IV. Best Paper Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman. Class V. Best Advertisement, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.

In addition to the foregoing, Ten Prizes will be given to the Second best in each Competition.

Prizes on view at the Rink.

Addmission.

Reserved Seats	..	..	..	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	..	..	..	Rs. 2
Skates	..	..	..	Re. 1

Competitors will be allowed the use of skates free.

Chitra Shala

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PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—In various colours and in black. Price half-anna and one pice each respectively. Price for gross Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 respectively.

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RAJA RAVIVARMA'S.—88 Pictures bound in book form with descriptions underneath. Price Re. 1 per copy.

GAYATRI AND TRIKALSANDHYA.—Four Pictures in colours, Size 15 by 20, Price annas 4 each. Four pictures in lot annas. 12.

IMITATION WOODEN FRUITS.—Of different sorts. Price per box Rs. 27.

DELHI IN PICTURES.—In a book form with Illustrations annas 8 only.

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WESTERN MANUFACTURING Co's BUTTONS.

WHITE, BLACK, RED, & ALL OTHER COLOURS.

Useful for Coats, Jackets, Shirts, &c.

Price 1 to 2 annas per dozen.

Special terms to Merchants.

Manager, Chitra Shala Press, Poona City

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	8 12	0 per 8 Imp. Ga.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Glare *(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)*

Protector. For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price

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With Amber tinted lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
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Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

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(Mrs. Henry Wood's "Danesbury House")

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By B. R. DIVATIA.

Cr. 8vo, Pages 386. Re. 1.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C. 1

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THE REPRESENTATIVE VAUDEVILLE HOUSE AND THE

IDEAL PICTURE PALACE IN BOMBAY SHOWING LOCAL TOPICALS.

ANOTHER COLOSSAL ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE MANŒUVERES.

SPECIAL FILM.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR LATEST PANTOMINE

"DICK WHITTINGTON?"

If not come to-night, as this is a production equal to any London Pantomine in miniature.

ABOUNDING in latest and tuneful songs, breezy, comedy and humourous parodies performed by five star Artistes. The sceneries used in this production is a revealation in stage management.

LOOK OUT THURSDAY NEXT

ANOTHER GALA NIGHT

and complete change of programme.

We shall show

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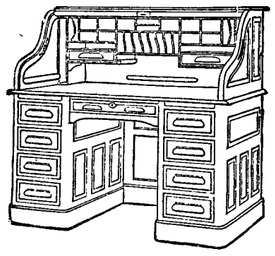

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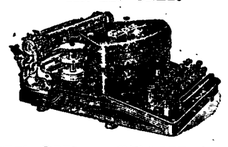

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A visit will pay you.

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-87, APOLLO STREET,

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 15.

Except for a few falls of rain in Assam the weather has been dry. A fresh depression is appearing over Persia.

Forecast: No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Ahmedabad and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and Ahmednagar but in excess at Poona and Aurangabad. Day temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula.

A few thundershowers are likely in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 15th of March, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.1	60.0	97	..	5.57	—4.37
Do. (14th)	84.7	66.4	76	..	0.40	—3.27
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th)	86.0	69.5	89	..	3.17	0.10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	80.3	59.4	70	..	0.86	—0.55
Rawalpindi	71.9	48.2	90	..	9.67	2.48
Lahore	75.9	55.7	84	..	4.94	1.95
Hissar	78.2	55.5	88	..	8.87	..
Ambala	77.7	55.3	89	..	4.72	—0.35
Delhi	75.0	60.0	79	..	10.53	7.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.5	58.7	73	..	7.73	6.23
Mainpuri	78.0	58.4	77	..	4.55	2.51
Jhansi	80.6	58.8	67	..	3.32	1.66
Cawnpore	80.2	59.1	74	..	2.98	1.02
Allahabad	81.4	58.5	69	..	4.35	2.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.1	56.8	66	..	0.91	—0.13
Karachi	79.0	68.1	82	..	1.09	—0.28
Ajmer	77.0	55.0	80	..	3.62	2.37
Jaipore	76.6	56.0	60	..	3.20	1.82
Kotah	81.0	62.6	58	..	5.93	5.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.4	61.0	80	..	1.34	0.89
Dwarka	80.3	70.9	75	..	1.46	0.78
Veraval	79.9	64.0	75	..	1.25	0.79
Rajkot	87.0	59.8	87	..	0.43	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	61.8	68	..	0.18	—0.37
Surat	89.1	63.3	68	..	0.79	0.45
Ahmedabad	89.5	62.4	36	..	0.33	—0.05
Deesa	90.3	59.1	58	..	0.96	0.45
Neemuch	81.1	55.0	59	..	4.32	3.58
Indore	84.9	56.6	53	..	2.18	1.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.9	58.9	65	..	3.49	1.11
Saugor	82.4	58.6	46	..	3.44	1.33
Hoshangabad	84.5	61.6	54	..	4.89	3.26
Khandwa	89.8	56.2	50	..	3.11	2.02
Akola	88.6	60.5	40	..	4.67	2.77
Amraoti	89.6	65.1	28	..	4.11	2.16
Nagpur	90.1	64.2	44	..	4.75	2.48
Chanda	88.5	61.0	65	..	5.38	3.99
Raipur	88.5	64.2	51	..	2.47	0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	72.3	68	..	1.17	0.59
Ratnagiri	84.9	72.1	55	..	0.54	—0.17
Mormugao	85.0	73.1	69	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	84.7	72.0	77	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	62.0	54	..	4.62	3.76
Ahmednagar	88.5	59.5	27	..	2.81	1.44
Poona	88.6	61.5	62	..	0.65	—4.47
Sholapur	92.0	64.3	43	..	6.67	5.03
Bijapur	89.5	67.3	32	..	5.45	4.03
Belgaum	90.3	60.5	50	..	4.93	2.99
Ahmedabad	84.8	67.0	46	..	4.27	2.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.5	66.9	49	..	4.26	2.61
Hyderabad	91.2	72.2	62	..	3.70	1.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	73.1	68	..	3.61	0.23
Calicut	87.4	76.0	82	..	9.34	2.73
Cochin	89.8	77.6	77	..	20.61	10.68
Colombo	88.4	74.4	94	..	25.60	0.05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	75.5	87	..	5.66	—1.13
Bellary	102.3	73.2	19	..	4.17	1.79
Cuddapah	101.5	81.0	64	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	89.4	7.8	71	..	24.94	4.63
Bangalore	94.3	66.0	70	0.05	3.58	—0.37
Coimbatore	96.6	72.4	68	..	7.52	2.09
Trichinopoly	100.2	76.1	68	..	7.08	—1.93
Negapatam	87.3	76.4	87	..	23.07	—7.1

It goes down easily. Not pills. They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 15.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	70,000.

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5.04
J.-J.	5.09
J.-A.	5.15
A.-S.	...
S.-O.	...
O.-N.	5.31
N.-D.	...
D.-J.	...
J.-F.	5.38

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
12th Mch. Close	5.04½	5.15	5.30	5.38
13th Mch. Open	5.00	5.11	5.27	5.35½
13th Mch. Close	5.02½	5.13½	5.29	5.37
	—2	—1½	—1	—1

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
12th Mch. Close	7.33	7.53	7.80	8.01
13th Mch. Open	...	...	...	...
13th Mch. Close	7.32	7.51	7.96	7.98
	—1	—2	—3	—3

NEW YORK.

	May.	July	Oct.
11th March. Close	8.94	9.18	9.45
12th March. Close	8.82	9.05	9.33
13th March. Close.	8.81	9.06	9.34
	—1	pl. 1	pl. 1

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
11th March. Close	8.66	8.89
10th March. Close	8.54	8.76
11th Mch. close	8.57	8.78
	pl. 3	pl. 2

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The market opened steady and Good Broach has gradually advanced for March, being now quoted Rs. 203/8. Business in April has been done at Rs. 201/8. Other description's are also steady for contracts.

Ready cotton keeps steady with a good demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach	Rs. 203/4.
Fine Broach	Rs. 204/5.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola	Rs. 165.
Fine M. G. Bengals	Rs. 149/9.
Fully Good Bengals	Rs. 135.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine. F.G. Good. Delivery.
M. G. Broach	202 .. 200 25/8/15
"	202 .. .. 25/6/15
H. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	.. 175 .. 25/1/16
H. G. Do	.. 135 .. 25/8/15
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	147 .. .. Do.
Akola, Khagm	203 .. .. 25/1/16
" "	.. .. ..
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	151 138 .. 25/8/15
M.G. Khandesh	.. .. ..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	.. .. .. Do.
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	184 .. .. Do.
M.G. Nagpore	184 .. .. Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	178 .. .. Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	173 .. .. Do.
M.G. Oomrawatee description	168 .. .. Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	164 .. .. Do.
M.G. Mathla	166 .. .. 25/5/15
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. .. 202 Do.
H.G. Westerns	.. .. 191 Do.
M.G. Westerns	.. .. 197 Do.
M.G. Miraj	.. .. 210 Do.
M.G. Compta	.. .. 208 Do.
H.G. Bhagalkote	.. ..
H.G. Bijapore	.. ..

ARRIVALS.

	March, 13th Bales.
Khandeish	30,41
Central India	769
Barsi & Nagpur	945
Berar	1,862
Central Provinces	2,470
Dhollera	426
Broach	995
Compta & Dharwar	401
Westerns	402
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,942
Rajputana	258
Sind	471
Total	13,982
Total for 2 days	31,257
" to date since 1st Sept. 1914	1,217,420
" same time last season	2,148,046

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	2 Days.	Since 1st Same Jan. 1915 period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls. Bls.
Cotton	13,892 Cwts.	31,257 Cwts.	977,794 1,257,565 Cwts. Cwts.
Wheat	5,070	18,198	477,400 527,856
Linseed	2,341	4,341	102,578 412,025
Rape, Sai, Mustard			
Seeds	1,086	2,316	66,005 65,130
Gingellyseed	65	1,500	170,684 668,129
Poppyseed	..	..	191 3,271
Groundnut	1,755	4,919	295,312 533,910
Castorseed	5,245	6,031	249,833 446,278
Rice	4,040	5,795	1,043,152 1,027,620
Myrabollams	786	2,354	154,489 224,590
Cottonseed	8,215	15,156	855,684 1,822,172
Mowraseed	..	3	2,784 9,306
Gram	525	1,747	73,576 113,681
Joowari	7,734	26,076	319,089 388,464
Barley	217	272	6,700 8,941
Maize	22	117	1,969 429

SHARE MARKET.

Owing to the last day of the March Settlement there was no doing in the Cotton Mill shares to-day for forward delivery. A few transaction for cash were, however, recorded as under.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,580.

Central India Mining shares were placed at Rs. 25½.

Eastern Bank shares were placed at Rs. 65.

In Railway shares Mandra Bhons were in demand at Rs. 50 and Upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 118. Ahmedabad Prantej improved to Rs. 647½xD.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 92½, 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 1/6.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4½d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4 9-32d. May
Do. 4 m-s do	1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	172½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	134½
Do. Shanghai	172.
60 d-s. Yokohama	147⅞ to 148.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 15th March, 1915, was 30.159 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 14th March 1915

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.935 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67 6
Dew Point	62.5
Relative humidity of Air	0.609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	6.6
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1
Minimum do. do.	70.5
General direction of Wind from mid night to midnight	NE, NNE, NW, NNW,
movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	192 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	15	11 25	27 7	15	5 16	16 7
		11 40a	28 5		5 15a	16 9
Tu.	16			16	5 44	16 1
		0 0a	27 11		5 47a	17 0
W.	17	0 7	28 3	17	6 10	15 9
		0 32a	28 0		6 17a	17 5
Th.	18	0 32	27 11	18	6 35	15 9
		1 2a	27 9		6 43a	17 11
F.	19	0 55	27 8	19	6 59	15 11
		1 21a	27 3		7 11a	18 7
S.	20	1 17	26 10	20	7 24	16 4
		1 1a	26 8		7 35a	19 5
Su.	21	1 39	26 2	21	7 50	16 10
		2 3a	25 11		8 0a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
15 (Monday)	6h. 48m.	6h.
16 (Tuesday)	6h. 47m.	6h.
17 (Wednesday)	6h. 46m.	6h.
18 (Thursday)	6h. 45m.	6h.
19 (Friday)	6h. 44m.	6h.
20 (Saturday)	6h. 43m.	6h.
21 (Sunday)	6h. 42m.	6h.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 19th 1h. 12m. a.m.; First quarter 24th, 4h. quarter 1915 April 7th, 1h. 4.24m. a.m. 14th, 5h. 5.7m. p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14
umra — Hobday — Busreh Maach 6

March 15
Palitana — Knipple — Durban Feb. 19
Buyo Maru — Kametaka — Rangoon „ 28
Syria — Longden — Suez Mar. 4

DEPARTURES.

March 15
ellore — Gount — Yokohama

The following vessel received Port clearance on yesterday.

Steater — Irismere — for Calcutta

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer Chakla — for Persian Gulf
„ Malta — for China Ports
„ Buyo Maru — for Rangoon
„ Tayabi — for Genoa
„ Kashgar (to arrive) for London

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Hobday, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, which port she left on the 6th instant, with a general cargo and two saloon and 151 deck passengers.

S. S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain A. W. A. Knipple, arrived here to-day from Durban, having left that port on the 19th ultimo, with a general cargo and a large number of passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Buyo Maru, 3,248 tons, Captain A. Kametaka, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with bulk oil on board.

S. S. Irismere:—The steamer Irismere, 2,340 tons, Captain R. J. Leach, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 12th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 14th instant.

S. S. Hokkai Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hokkai Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant and due here on the 17th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK
Monday, March 15th, 1915

B Candia.....Peel.....P. & O. S. N. Co
M Salsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur.....Ahmed
Courland.....Mahomed
L. Sabarmati.....Sabudin
Ponaui.....Sabudin
} B. S. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Dalsal Maru.....Pama.....T. M. & Co
4 Tempaisan Maru.....Haravka.....M. B. Kaisha
5 Zayani.....Weeks.....P. Gulf S. N. Co
6 steinturm.....Wilson.....W. & A. G & Co
8 Hmayun.....Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
9 Jinsen Maru.....Temda.....N. Y. Kaisha
15 Chakdara.....Sparrow.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 City of Cairo.....Parker.....K. Nixon.
4 Malba.....Cockman.....P. & O. S. N. Co
6 Mansuri.....Lottes.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

20 Hejaz.....Gray.....T. M. & Co
21 Jeddah.....Ternel.....T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor.....Williams.....
Baron Dalmeny.....Well.....
Buyo Maru.....Kametaka.....
Chakla.....Allen.....B. I. S. N. Co.
Dumra.....Hobday.....B. I. S. N. Co
Gallia.....McIntyre.....J. M. & Co
Ismailia.....Honeywood.....T. M. & Co
Kowett.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co
Palitana.....Knipple.....B. I. S. N. C.
Tayabi.....H. Kasa.....D. Nanji & Songo
Ujina.....Abbot.....M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 145 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 26 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 60 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 19 bales wool, R. Agarchand.

Steinturm (s) 17 bales wool, E. Mohomed.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Cairo (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 110 bales cotton, Frier de Saone and Co.; 1,285 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Zayani (s) 5,000 cwts. groundnuts, 3,000 cwts. poppy seed, 200 cwts. mustard seed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 4,000 cwts. gingelly seed, A. Durst.

FOR KOBE.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 803 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 4,031 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 541 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tempaisan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 2,269 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 120 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 405 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 84 cwts. gum Arabic, A. H. Mawjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 485 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jinsen Maru (s) 60 cwts. sharkfins, 15 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 125 cwts. gum bysabole, A. H. Mawjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

Nellore (s) 425 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 165 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.; 21 cwts. sharkfins, A. Rahimtoola.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Mansuri from Mauritius, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—56,328 bags sugar.

S. S. Morea from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—7 parcels assays, 3 boxes gold coins, 1 box gold and silver, 14 boxes bar gold, 1 box 980 bars silver, 2 cases specie, 15 cases condensed milk.

S. S. Baron Dalmeny from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,915 tons coal.

S. S. Chakla from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,667 bags wheat, 2,169 baskets 500 bundles wet dates, 7 bags dry dates, 61 bundles skins, 40 bags almonds, 16 bags prowns, 833 bags dry fish, 697 bags 13 bundles fish, 1,175 bags sardines, 23 bundles sharkfins, 8 bundles rose buds, 6 tins pearls, 9 bundles 1 case specie.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—436 baskets 2 packages wet dates, 8 packages wool, 20 cases loaf sugar, 2 packages fishfins, 12 bags googal, 2 bundles specie, 13 nongs gas cylinders.

At their next meeting the Calcutta Corporation will consider the question of raising a loan of thirteen lakhs to repay the unredeemed balance of a loan raised in 1885.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INJUNCTION FOR RACE HORSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DADABHAI C. JASSAWALA v. SOONABAI P. PATEL AND ANOTHER.

This was a hearing of a rule taken out by the plaintiff, calling upon the two defendants to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed of two race-horses Faleh-Khan and Serpent and why the defendants should not be restrained by injunction from selling or otherwise disposing of the two horses.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the first defendant to show cause.

The second defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiff alleged that the two horses belonged to him, having been bought by him with his own money. They were entered at the Turf Club in the names of "A. D. Jehangir" and "Soonabai Pirojshah." "A" in "A D. Jehangir," according to the plaintiff, stood for Ardeshir, the plaintiff's birth name. The first defendant claimed the horses as her own and had, the plaintiff alleged, got the horses surreptitiously transferred from Gulam Ali, the plaintiff's trainer to Saleh Dakil, the second defendant who was the first defendant's trainer. The plaintiff alleged that the first defendant was trying to dispose of the houses and hence his application for an injunction and a Receiver.

The first defendant alleged that the horses had been bought with her own moneys and were her property. She possessed the receipts for the prices paid. She also held receipts from Mr. Campbell, Veterinary Surgeon of the fees paid to him which showed that she had the horses examined before purchase, as to their fitness. "A. D. Jehangir" was made up of "A" standing for "Aimai," her birth name, "D" for her daughter "Diana," and "Jehangir" which was her grandfather's name.

After hearing arguments of Counsel his Lordship held that no prima facie case for the appointment of a receiver had been made out. The plaintiff had himself to thank for this for he had allowed the horses to stand in the first defendant's name. His Lordship, however, ordered an interim injunction, restraining the first defendant from selling or otherwise disposing of the horses till the hearing of the suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Motichand & Devidas.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

INTER-PLEADER SUIT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

CHAGANLAL HIMATLAL AND TWO OTHERS v. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE BANK OF BARODA.

These were two civil extraordinary applications against the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, District Judge of Surat. On 29th January 1911 one of the applicant, Kachrabhai consigned to Chhaganlal Himatlal twenty-eight bales of cotton from the Jajawa Railway Station to Sayan on the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Similarly he consigned to one Dalsukh twenty-eight more cotton bales from Jajwa to Sayan on the 30th January 1911. On arrival of the goods at Sayan the Bank of Baroda wired to the Railway Company not to deliver the goods as they claimed interest in them. The Railway authorities thereupon refused to give delivery of the same to the consignees. On 4th February the Railway Company gave notices to the applicants requiring them to settle among themselves the claims urged by the Bank of Baroda against the other defendants, adding that in case they failed to arrive at any settlement within 10 days, the Company would institute inter-pleader suits for the determination of their rival claims and during the period of that determination the goods would remain in possession and custody of the Railway Company at their risk. While the goods was in the possession of the Railway Company a fire broke out in the goods yard on 11th February in which twenty-seven bales of cotton in dispute were destroyed.

The Railway Company on 23rd February filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat an Interpleader suit praying *inter alia* that the applicants on one hand and the Bank of Baroda on the other hand be compelled to prove their rival claims on the bales of cotton held by the Railway Company as mere stake-holders, and that they might be freed from any sort of liability to the rival claimants and that they might be awarded their costs and other legal charges incurred by them.

The First Class Subordinate Judge Mr. N. R. Mujmudar passed a preliminary decree allowing the interpleader suit by ordering that the Railway Company might be freed from all claims and that the costs and other charges claimed by the Company might be determined in execution proceedings and must be deemed to be a first charge on the sale proceeds of the goods.

The petitioners thereupon filed an appeal in the District Court at Surat, but that Court affirmed the order of the trial Court and dismissed the appeal. The petitioners then applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

It was urged by the petitioners that as a result of the order passed by the lower Courts, the Railway Company was totally removed from the suit which was ordered to proceed as between the Bank of Baroda as plaintiff and the petitioners as defendants. The Railway Company should not have stopped delivery as they were merely their agents and that it was not open to the agent to question the title of his principal.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel dismissed the applications.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

586-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Thakar Khatao Kuverji & ors Matu J & M Part Heard.

424-13—Bhimji & Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. For trial of Issues 3 & 4.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D., Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghavaya N. & Co.

112-14.—Hiralal & Co., Manilal Nariji Ludha and anr. v. Teppa Roopa, Little & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhey Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 98-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Man H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukrai Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

175-14—Hiralal & Co Manilal Nanji Ludha & anr. v. Kashibai widow & ors. against 2nd & 3rd Defendant only.

913-14—Vachha & Co J Adarji v. T. Boon Tait.

1027-14—Unwalla P & Papa Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v. Motiram Bechar Nandvana & ors Mirza M & M.

1163-14—Amin & Desai Sirdar Gopalrao Manohar Tamlewekar v. Govinddas Vithaldas & ors Palkar a firm.

1245-14—Edgelow G W & Co The Vacuum Oil Co v. Narayendas Chunilal a firm.

1300-14—Malvi H M & R Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Multani Magumal Jethanand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

1341-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v. Harichand Mancharam & Co a firm.

1372-14—Unwalla P & Papa Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm v. Motiram Bechar Nandvana Mirza M & M.

1377-14—Payne & Co Dossabhoy Jamsetji Divecha v. Framroz Maneckji Sethna.

1389-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v. Moolla Shamsoodin Tyaballi Jodiawalla Daphtary F & D.

1391-14—Matubhai J. & M. Pioneer Bank Ltd. v. Harichand Thobhanbhai.

1468-14—Captain & V Prier De Saone & Co a firm v. M Asmatulla.

20-15—Jehangir S M & H Dayabhai Tapidas v Hargowandas Mulchand & anr Tyabji D & Co.

58-15—Mirza M & M Oosman Adam Patel v. Sarabai widow Jehangir G & B.

90-15—Merwanji K R B & Co Bai Dinbai widow v. Ereechshaw Dadabhoy Dubash & Co.

96-15—Jehangir S M & Co Sakarlal Tricumlal a firm v. Lala Gangashani.

106-15—Motichand & D Meghraj Gangaram a firm v. Madangopal Jairamdas & ors Malvi H M & R.

110-15—Motichand & D Parbhudas Haraphji v Vithal Govind Raja Pandia & Co.

114-15—Payne & Co Mirja Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotam v. Khansaheb Mahomed Alla Noor Khan.

117-15—Madhowji K. & Ch. Tulsidas Vassanji and anr. v. Khatri Valji Bhanji Amin & Desai.

125-15—Balkrishna & Mothabhoy Raichand Kessaji & anr v. Haji Cassam Haji Seedick Sumar Captain & Vaidya.

141-15—Payne & Co Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Janbai widow.

143-15—N. C. Dalal Bhailal Veribhai v. Umedbhai Varjbha & ors.

162-15—Ardeshir H D & Co S Mahomedalli & Co a firm v. Soni Vithaldas Gigabhai Motichand & D.

171-15—Crawford B & Co Mitsui Bussan Kaisha v. Sancherani Joharmal a firm Tyabji D & Co.

200-15—Mirza M & M Messrs Parmanand Premji & Co a firm v. Messrs. Chan Basappa Panchappa Umerji a firm.

202-15—Nanu H & Co Vallibhoy Fattabhoy a firm v. Nomanbhoy Lookhmanji a firm.

For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

158-15—Jamsetji R & D Tulsidas Tejpal v. Velji Chagane.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

33-15.—Parmanand & Co., Haji Joosub Haji Shariff v. Lilladhar Harirom & ors., Kanga & S.

535-13.—Jeh. S. M. & H., Thoban Damji, a firm v. Ratilal Doongirsey & anr.

477-14.—Ard. H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain & V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ard. H. D. & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonji Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangirji Bezonji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji & anr., v. Harsey Hewraj, Kanga & S.

1132-14.—Purmanand & Co., Jamnadas Morarji v. Bhugwandas Harjiwan & anr., Daph. F. & D.

1000-14.—M. R. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy & ors., Captain & V.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & Co., Messrs. Harnandraj Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardatt Ramdat, a firm, Raghanay N. & C.

793-14.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Bai Kashibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishna Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla & Mulla.

1117-14.—Little & Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., v. Ragnathdas Gopaldas and anr., Motichand & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

1482-14.—Chit. M. & K. Nandlal Jamnadas v. Navnitlal Talyaram & anr.

62-15.—Jehangir S. M. H., The Empire Bank, Ld., v. Bhaidas Varrabhdas & anr.

030-14—Manecklal & Co. Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v. Mahomed Joosub Haji Payne & Co Part heard.

Short Causes.

282-14—M K R B and Co, Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla and ors v Hargimal and Sons a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard, 4-3-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1352-12—Nadirsha and D Premabai widow v Sultan Amir Smitham B & Co.

Reference.

L. A. Reference 3-14.—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy & ors., Edg. G. W. & Co. Little & Co.

Long Causes.

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Tyabji D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

852-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

446-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jehangir S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Parinbai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jamsetjee R & D.

S SCT. 594-21 470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Ez, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and B. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Sassally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors, Cap and V.

Before the Prothonatary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No. 30-14.—In Person, Joothibai, widow, v. Premji Vallabhdas and ors.

32-14.—In Person, Rupchand Jassaji, v. Ratanji Navlaji & ors.

Suit No. 27-15.—4-15.—In Person, Soodmul Nandlal v. Bai Maneckbai, widow, Kanga & Sayani (for a pauper).

5-15.—In Person, Keshowji Kana v. Sha Khimji Raisey & ors.

6-15.—In Person, Mogul Hassam Hoosein v. Mogal Hassan Ramjan, Amin & Desai.

ARJUNLAL SETHI'S CASE.

PUBLIC MEETING OF JAINS.

A large meeting was held on Sunday in the Hira Bag Hall at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, consisting of nearly seven hundred men representing all the sections of Jain Community. Amonst them were present Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, Bar-at-law, Mr. Khusal T. Shah, Bar-at-law, Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meishri, Mr. Mohanlal D. Desai, Mr. Sarabhai Maganlal Mody, Mr. K. H. Kamdar, Dr. Nandchand K. Mody, Mr. Wadilal Motilal Shah, Seth Lalubhai Gulalchand Jhaveri, Mr. Mansukhlai Raojibhai, Brahmachari Sitalprasadji, Nathuram Premji, Kanji Karamshi Master, Meghji Heerji etc.

Mr. Mohanlal Vakil explained the case of Mr. Arjunlal Sethi and the purpose of the meeting and Mr. Makanji J. Mehta took the chair. The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

The Jain Community of Bombay assembled in this meeting representing all its three sections begs to convey through the President to the wife and children of Pandit Arjunlal Sethi B. A., for the many and very important services rendered by Mr. Sethi to the Community in the cause of its education, its religious awakening and its perception of the feeling of unity as a community, and further assures them that the community will do all in its power by all recognised and constitutional means to obtain speedily the liberty of Mr. Sethi.

That the President be authorized to forward this resolution by telegram to Mrs. Sethi.

This meeting resolves that the following gentlemen be appointed as a committee with power to add to their number to draft prepare and forward a memorial duly signed by representative citizens to his Excellency the Viceroy and his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur laying before them the case of Mr. Sethi, the injustice he has suffered for so many months and praying for the exercise of his viceregal powers and to bring about the public trial of Mr. Sethi if any charge has been laid against him and if not to take such steps and measures as would ensure his speedy liberty and vindicate his complete innocence.

The Committee consisting of:—Messrs. Makanji J. Mehta, Lakhamsey H. Meisheri, Mohanlal D. Desai, Mansukhlal Raojibhai, Vadilal Motilal Shah, Thakurdas Bhagwandas Jhaveri, Brahmachari Sitalprasadji, Nathuram Premi and Lalubhai Permanandas.

Among the collections made in Ceylon by Major E. W. Mayor for the Mammal Survey are seventeen specimens of a small rat, which proves to be not only a new species, but to represent a special annectant genus with some of the characters of Mus and Loggadilla on the one hand, and of the Epimys series of genera on the other, writes Prof. Oldfield Thomas, F. R. S. of the British Museum in the "Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society," 2nd February, 1915. It may be called, says the writer, Coelomys.

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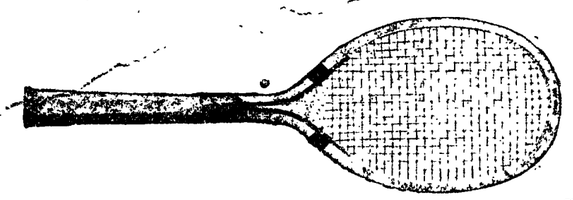

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave for Delhi on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties, at 6-30 and 10 p.m., Special Volunteer night showing local topical film of the recent Bombay Manouveres and pantomime of "Dick Whittington and His Cat."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick's Day: Irish Festival Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Mr. S. K. Hodiwala's lecture on "The Relation between the Ancient Parsis and the Hindus and their Languages," Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 22.

Dastur M. N. Dhalla's illustrated lantern lecture on "Parsi Civilization in Ancient Persia," Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, near Churni Road Station, 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

MACKARNESS—GODFREY—On the 5th March, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Archdeacon Firminger, M. A., C. G. M. Mackarness, Imperial Forest Service, Assam, to Eileen, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Godfrey, of Scarborough.

DEATHS.

GALLAGHER—On the 6th March, at Thelma Allana, dearly beloved daughter of Elsie and James Gallagher, T. T. I., E. B. S. Ry., aged 4 years. "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." (Welsh papers please copy.)

GALLAGHER—On the 8th March, at her residence, Traffic Quarters, Sealdah, Elsie Ella, wife of J. W. Gallagher, T. T. I., E. B. S. R., aged 27 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children parents and relatives. "Peace, Perfect Peace." (Welsh papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

March 16.

99.—Annual Inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade.

The Adult and Cadet Battalions will parade as strong as possible at B. V. R. Head-Quarters, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, March 23rd, for inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade. Reservists will parade on Maidan in front of Bombay Gymkhana, at 7-30 a.m. All ranks, including reservists, who are not on leave are required by regulations to be present, or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

(Signed), C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Corps Annual Ball will be held in the Elysium Skating Rink, Cruickshank Road, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), Friday March 26th.

Members of the B. V. R. will be admitted free, and will be entitled to receive free one invitation for a friend; Further invitations can only be obtained on payment of Rupee one each. Applications for invitations to be made to the Sergt.-Major at Head-Quarters after the 18th instant.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White.

N. C Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress, Uniform with Caps or Mufti (evening dress).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, B.V.A.

March, 15.

PARADES FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST MARCH.

Wednesday 17th, No. 1 Company will parade at Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 a.m., and proceed to Oyster Rock for Annual Inspection by G. O. C.

All Reservists must attend this parade.

No. 2 Company; Tuesday 16th and Wednesday 17th, 7 a.m., Colaba (15-pdr. Gun-Drill.

Thursday 18th, 7.5-inch B.L., Gun & Battery Drill, Colaba North.

FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH MARCH.

No. 1 Company:—Monday 22nd, and Tuesday 23rd, 15-pdr. Gun Drill at Colaba 7 a.m.

Tuesday 23rd & Wednesday 24th parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m., and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill on Wednesday & Thursday mornings.

No. 2 Company:—Monday 22nd and Tuesday 23rd. 7.5-inch. Gun and Battery, Drill at Colaba 7 a.m.

Wednesday 24th:—Annual Inspection by G. O. C. (at Colaba North 7 a.m.).

Thursday 25th:—15-pdr Gun Drill, Colaba 7 a.m.

ENROLMENTS.

The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company as follows:—No. 202 Sapper Grace J. from 11th March, 1915. No. 203 Sapper Girling S. from 12th March 1915.

STRENGTH E. E. COY.

No. 184 2/Corpl Hickin S. B. is struck off the Corps from 10-3-15.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS E. E. COY.

No. 168 Sapper Mayer R. S. promoted 2/Corpl, vice Hickin struck off dated 11-3-15.

MUSKETRY.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail all members of their companies who have not qualified in musketry to attend at the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, 21st instant. Every member detailed must report himself to the Officer on range duty by 7-30 a.m.

DUTIES.

Captain M. H. Sowerby will perform the duties of range Officer on Sunday 21st inst.

Sd., R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt. Colonel H. P. Lane and the Officers of the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following Progarmme of Music at Chowpatty Bandstand this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

March—The Green Howards ... J. O. Hume.
Morcean—The Fairies Wedding ... E. de Jong
Selection—A Gaiety Girl ..... S. Jones.
Valse—"Mai" ..... F. Godin.
Song—Husheen ..... A. A. Needham
Selection—Gipsy Love ..... F. Lehar.
Fantasia—The Flying Squadron J. A. Kappey
Valse—Little Grey Home in the West H. Lohr

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.—Col. A. Cowen V. D., and officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcote, at Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March	Daily this' the world	Macbeth
Valse	Puppchen	Gilbert
Selection	The Rose	Myddleton
Song	There's a long, long trail	Z. Elliott
Juvatte	Softly unawaies	Linete
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	A. Sullwan
Two Step	The Guats Wedding	M. Ewing

CONCERT AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

Arrangements have been made at the P. V. M. Gymkhana for a Children's Concert to be given on Friday, the 19th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in aid of the Children's Branch of the War Relief Fund. The performers at the concert will be the children of members, with some of the members themselves.

WOUNDED FROM SUEZ.

The hospitalship Syria, Captain C. R. Longden, arrived here yesterday from Suez, having left that port on the 4th instant, with 299 wounded and invalided soldiers on board.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Friday next.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permision of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ACCIDENTS IN HARBOUR.

Muchwa No. 526 owned by Bhanjee Raoji, while sailing from Darukhana to Malet Bunder on Saturday evening, suddenly lurched on one side owing to heavy stress of weather and sank. The crew numbering seven were all saved.

An hour later prow No. 5,193, laden with 50 tons c al of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company struck a rock and sank. The prow was manned by 7 men who were all rescued.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT DADAR SCHOOL.

The prize distribution ceremony of the King George English School was performed on Saturday evening at Dadar under the presidentship of Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar. The report of the school showed that it was opened in January 1912 to memorialise the visit of their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to India. It was started with 50 students and now the number is 300.

A programme of recitations having been gone through the Chairman distributed the prizes to nearly eighty successful pupils.

Sir Narayanrao then addressed a few words of advice to the students. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Narayanrao before the proceedings terminated.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague, and one death from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Sunday, the plague attacks being reported one each from Fort (North), Umerkhadi and Bhuleshwar. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 68, as compared with 121 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 103 of 1913. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday was 2,046, thirteen of which were plague-stricken. Market sent 3 of these latter, Bhuleshwar 3, Dongri 2, and Tardeo, Kamatipura, Mandvi, Umerkhadi and Fort (North), one each.

FOUND DEAD NEAR RAILWAY LINES.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Fakir Gulamhoosein, a butcher, aged about 35.

The evidence showed that the deceased left his place at Koorla to go to Thana, and subsequently the driver of a light engine in the Kurla goods-yard, noticing something unusual with his engine stopped it, when he found the deceased lying near the cattle-guard of the engine. The deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition, where he subsequently died. In the yard it was dark at the time and there was no crossing for the public.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF MILK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Simbia Sadoo and Pandoo Sukhia, coolies in the employ of Messrs. Staffad and Company, with the theft of eighteen seers of milk, belonging to the Company.

It appeared that the second accused stood opposite a window of Messrs. Staffad and Company's dairy at the Elphinstone Circle and was receiving into a brass vessel milk which was being poured into it through the window by means of a funnel and gas pipe by the first accused from inside the dairy. This was noticed by a Police man who was on duty there, and he arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 each.

CONCERT BY INDIAN LADIES.

On Sunday afternoon a very delightful concert was given at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya by the lady students of the institution in aid of the Building Fund. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, the hall in fact being completely filled in every part, while among those present were H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Limdi (who was accompanied by the Heir Apparent) and Lady Tata. Songs were sung by Miss Tehmina Dadabhoy, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Miss Meharoo Lala, Miss Lilavati Wagle, Miss Anusuya Gokhale, Miss Meherbanoo Parakh and Miss Tehmina Dustoor, whilst instrumental solos were contributed by Miss Ambika Gokhale (on harmonium and Jalatarang) and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale (violin) and Miss Meherbanoo Vakil (sitar), all of whom performed with great distinction, testifying to the care and efficiency of the tuition given in the school. A song by Pundit Vishnoo Digambar, the principal of the institution, which was not in the programme but was sung by the special request of Lady Tata, was also greatly appreciated. The concert was altogether a great success, and, besides adding to the reputation of this admirable school of music gave it very useful financial assistance.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

The Secretary of State for India has made the following appointments to the Indian Educational Service:—

Mr. John Rupert Firth, M. A. (Leeds), to be Master of the Training Class, Samawar, Lahore.

Mr. Alexander Allan Simpson, M. A. (Aberdeen), to be Inspector of Schools in the United Provinces; and

Mr. Alexander Campbell, M. A. (Edinburgh), to be Professor of English at the Government College, Rangoon.

Mr. John Garnet Millar, B. A. (Oxon), has been appointed to the Chiefs' Colleges Branch of the Indian Educational Service, as Assistant Master (Temporary) at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Secretary of State for India has made the following two appointments to the Indian Educational Service:

Mr. Parick Bagot Quinlan, B. A. (Dublin), to be Principal of the Government High School, Akyab, Burma.

Mr. Llewelyn Gordon Owen, B. A. (Oxon), B. A. (Wales), to be Professor of Mathematics at the Government College, Rangoon.

He has also appointed Mr. William Fyfe to the post of Instructor in Manual Training for the Madras Presidency.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

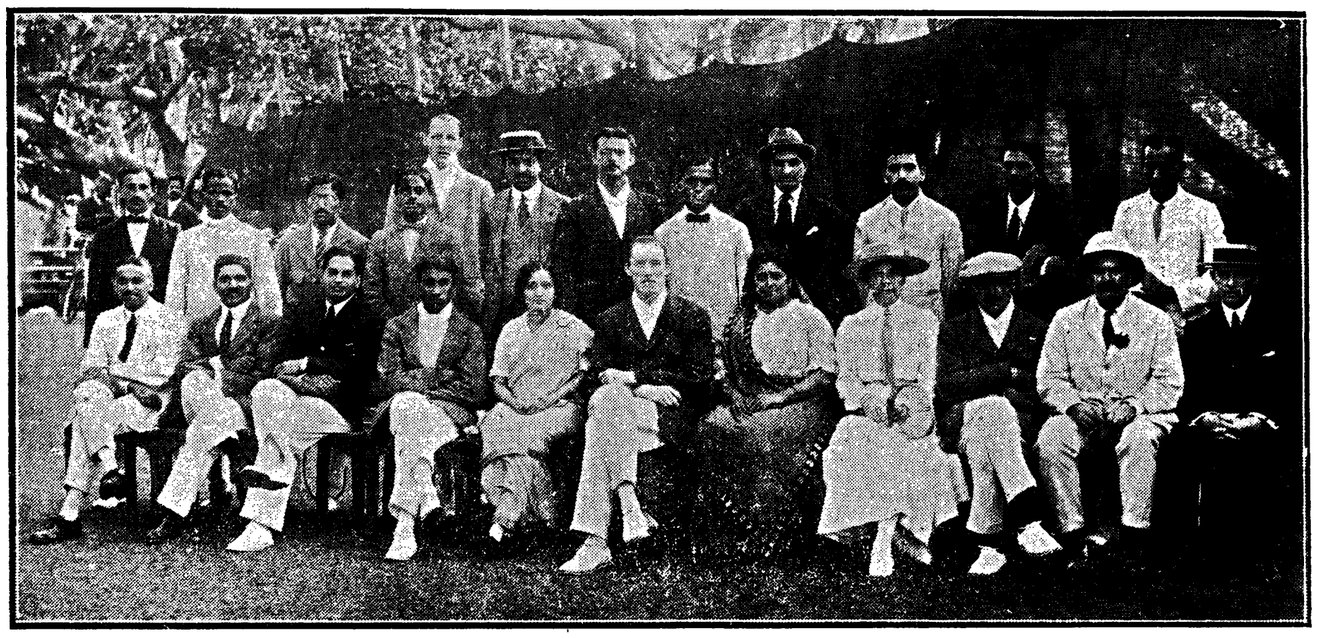

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A group photograph of some of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the tournament which has just come to a close.

Names from Left to Right.

Front row :—R. A. Wagle, J. R. Gunjikar, N. F. Naoroji, J. A. D. Naoroji, Mrs. Row, R. D. England, Lady Tata, Mrs. England, T. A. Kemble, Major E. E. Preston and W. Reid.

Back row :—, —, —, N. D. Rangarao, J. E. Jackson —N. P. Engineer, M. S. R. Pandit, Vishram,— —, —.

ALLEGED BURGLAR'S DARING.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE ON THE HOUSE-TOPS.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Fort north early yesterday morning when it was known that a Purdeshi, who, it was alleged had previously broken into a number of houses, had betaken himself to the roof of a house in Cawasji Patel Street. A large number of people quickly collected near the house, and the Police, under Inspector Newby, also promptly arrived and completely encircled the house, leaving no way of escape for the alleged burglar.

It would appear that the alleged burglar who was a Purdeshi, was first noticed about 2 a.m., in a house belonging to a Bohra, and situated in Cowasji Patel Street. On his presence being noticed by the inmates of the house, the Purdeshi climbed up a pipe to the fifth floor. An alarm was raised and the Purdeshi, fighting his way out off, climbed up on to the roof, from where he jumped from one roof to another. The police, however, followed his movements, and eventually he reached a roof from which it was not possible to get on to another. He then climbed down a pipe into a lavatory, and was immediately surrounded, but it was found dangerous to close with him as he had a big knife in his hand. Eventually he was seized by Police Havaldar No. 1454, at six o'clock in the morning. The Purdeshi will be placed on his trial to-day at the Esplanade Police Court.

MR. N. D. RANGRAO.

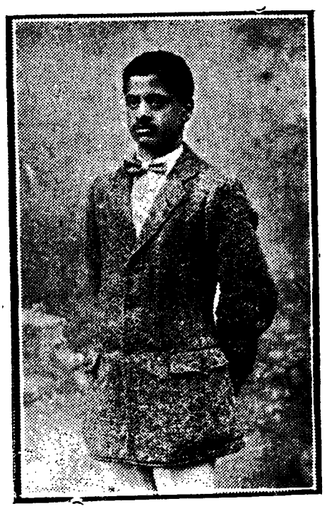

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Who won the Singles Championship in the Western India Tennis Tournament.

GIFT FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDAN GIRLS.

In memory of her dear and late lamented daughter, her Highness the Begum Saheb of Sachin Begum Mamtaz Jehan Nasrulah Khan has made an annual grant of Rs. 120 for employing a lady Mahomedan teacher to impart religious education to the girl students of the Islamia School at Poona.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

(Continued from page 7.)

than improved in the five years' political warfare which will follow the end of the war.

"As a result, there are those who think that Mr. Churchill would do well, merely from his own standpoint, to spend five years in India, in a position which would give him not only power and prestige but remarkable opportunities of leaving the impress of his personality on the fortunes of the country which to a certain extent will have to be remodelled after the war. At the end of the period, he could return to political life free from any of the troubles which will have accumulated round the heads of his present colleagues, and he would in the interval have been able to see exactly what are the chances for the existence of a politician desirous rather to create a specialised party than to follow one of the old ones. It is true, that if he went to India Mr. Churchill would have to be made a peer, but then by the time of his return there will be no House of Lords, so we are told, as it now exists, and members will be able to assure election, whatever their position and whichever of the two Chambers they prefer. There are therefore much more unlikely things than the acceptance by Mr. Churchill of the Viceroyalty of India, whatever he may think now."

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

The large garden party given by Lord and Lady Willingdon at Government House yesterday evening was a brilliant function. It was attended by nearly eight hundred guests representing every community. The arrangements in the grounds were the same as was the case at the previous garden party given in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, who were then on a short visit to Bombay. The Durbar Hall, where the guests partook of tea and other light refreshments, was as usual tastefully decorated. The Governor's band was in attendance and played selections in the usual shamiana on the lawn.

The guests began to arrive at five o'clock and were met by the members of his Excellency's staff. They proceeded to the State Bungalow and at the top of the stairs they were received by Lord and Lady Willingdon who shook hand with every one of them. They then passed through the main bungalow and out back into the grounds. After receiving the guests, their Excellencies freely mixed among the guests and chatted for a time with a number of them.

All the arrangements were carried out in a delightfully successful manner and the entertainment only concluded after dusk.

The police arrangements under Superintendant Williamson and Inspector Spiers were most excellent.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

A grand fancy dress Carnival will be held at the Skating Rink to-night and it is anticipated that the event will be as great a success as the last one. Owing to the very great rush for accommodation on the last occasion the management have taken every precaution to provide additional seating, accommodation for a considerable number of visitors and we have no doubt the public will be treated to a very pleasant evening's enjoyment. Twenty attractive prizes are to be given away to the successful competitors in the various classes for which they compete and a glance at our advertisement columns will give full details of the prizes awarded under each class.

The management have also made arrangements with Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd to take a flashlight Cinema film of the Skating while in progress and with the excellent display of fancy costumes the film which will later be shown at the Gaiety Palace, will certainly prove a very interesting one.

The Carnival to-night promises to be even more successful than the last.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA.

ENTRIES.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. J. L. Fagan's b e g Speedy Boy, 6 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss, 5 years.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s br am m Veera, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's br aus g Trentwood by Thestbridge-Mistake, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl or br e m Corridor, 5 years.
The above race is declared null and void.
THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Wellington, 13-2½.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Red Silk, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Farar's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo, 13-2½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-3½.
THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 3 years.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's g a h Regent, aged.
Mr. Gussy's g a h Sweden, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, 5 years.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.
Mr. Esmail Gusseo's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent, 5 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's ch a h Balkan Prince, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soomsam, 14-0, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3, aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Bhatty Chief, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2, aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Adonis, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0, 4 years.
THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Full Moon, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, 6 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Bruce, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 13-3½, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Grey Master, 3 years.
THE CYPRUS PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn, aged.
Maharaj Kumar of Rajpipla's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. S. H. Ibrahim's b a h Last Chance, aged.
Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor, 4 years.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Minimax, 4 years.
Messrs. Mahomed A. Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 4 years.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Farar's g a h Rag Time, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Farar's ch a h Sphere, 4 years.
Mr. Nassim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 3 years.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. R. Salim's b a h Victory, 13-3, aged.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. A. Mahomed's g a h Ringmaster, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 5 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's g a h Paradox, 4 years.
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant, aged.
Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's g a h Powerful, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, 3 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass's b a h Partner, 3 years.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, aged.
H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2, 6 years.
Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, 4 years.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's ch a h Huddai, 4 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, 6 years.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0, 5 years.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—1st Division, Winner Rs. 1,000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs. 200.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—2nd Division (if any) Winner Rs. 750, Second Rs. 200, Third Rs. 100.

THE MEDINA PLATE.—3nd Division (if any) Winner Rs. 500, Second Rs. 150, Third Rs. 75.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Entry Rs. 10 to close at 12 noon, Tuesday, 16th March, with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Thursday, 18th March, 1915.

Handicaps will be published by 8 a.m., on Thursday, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of the games played last evening in the "Conder" Tennis Tournament on the Y.M.C.A. courts are as follows:—

V. V. Bhadkhamker & R. A. Wagle beat Rajaram Murarji & D. A. Shete, 6—4 6—2.

V. Hildreth & R. Langan beat A. B. Shirgaoker and J. V. Shakoor, 6—4, 6—4.

H. C. Catley & R. Oliver beat Stevars and W. Mathalone, 6—4, 6—4.

The following games are down for decisi... this evening:—H. P. Kapadia & M. ... Cama v. N. J. Shroff & S. Raganath Sao.

D. D. Umrigar & M. H. Mehta v. ... Wasoodew & N. G. Prabhakar.

V. M. Kaikini & H. J. Rahimtoola v. ... Simms & M. F. Nicholson.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, March 16, 1915.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

While consumers of and traders in wheat are anxiously looking for an early pronouncement of the Government of India based on the recommendations of the recent Wheat Conference at Delhi, it may not be inopportune to survey the entire wheat position in this country for some years past. But in doing so we shall avoid the controversy which is now raging round the Resolution of the Government of India which prohibits the exports of this cereal to foreign countries. Speaking broadly, it may be observed that, while rice grown in India comes to 49 per cent of the total production of the world, wheat amounts to only ten per cent. It will thus be seen that to India rice as a commodity of export is of far greater importance than wheat. Both food grains are no doubt exported but their prices are governed by the world's demand. In the case of rice it is a fact that the condition of the surplus of that grain, after meeting the consumption of the population, influences the world price. Other countries, no doubt, grow rice and put it to other uses beyond that of pure food. But, as India produces half the quantity required by the world, she is in a position to influence prices. When the Indian rice crop is deficient in India, save Burma where the crops seldom fail, a large quantity is demanded for home consumption. And as Burma provides the deficiency, *pro tanto* the exports of rice diminish. The fact of the diminished exports raises the price of that grain in all other rice producing countries. Thus rice not only is endeared outside India but in India itself. The price is further enhanced when the production apart from India is also short of the world's consumption. Thus it happened that in 1907 and 1908 prices in India rose 41 and 43 per cent above the average basic price of 1890, taken as 100. Not so with wheat. In the first place the world in no way depends for a fair supply of it on India, as the country's production consists, as we have said, of only 10 per cent of the world's supply. If, however, the world's production is short, prices necessarily rise. That rise affects the price of Indian wheat. And, if, at the time, the Indian crops are abundant, the exports reach almost their maximum. But there are periods when the wheat of Canada, of the United States, of Argentina and of Russia is abundant. Prices fall, and, however plentiful the supply in India, the exports are in no way stimulated. Wheat becomes a drug in the Indian market. Such has been the case more than once during the last fifteen years.

Now, it is worth remembering that, while 250,000,000 of the Indian population are rice consumers, only 50,000,000 are wheat consumers. That is to say the former are five times as numerous as the latter. Taking the average of the last five years ending 1912-13, it will be found that India, on an average, retains for consumption, seeds, etc., as much as 2·55 crore tons of rice per annum. Practically the average consumption per head of the population of 300,000,000 and upwards comes to half a pound per day. On the other hand the average of the wheat retained in India, say for a triennium, comes to 98 lakhs tons and over. That works out to a daily consumption of one-sixth of a pound. These broad facts entitle us to infer that, after all, India, save in the northern part, is not a consumer of wheat. And, therefore, the exports of wheat, whether they are in small or large quantities, according to the wheat crop conditions of the world, are of not much importance to the mass of the people. And, inasmuch as rice prices per cwt. have generally ruled higher than those of wheat, it is to the interests of India to stimulate all surplus exports, as they bring a larger amount of wealth to the country than wheat. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, India is not so keen about its trade in wheat as it is in rice, which is not only the more valuable export, but is also quantitatively the larger one. A shortage of the wheat crop, therefore, does not necessarily mean physical distress as in the case of rice, which is, as observed, consumed by four-fifths of the population. Even last year the wheat crops in Northern India failed to a considerable extent. No doubt the distress among the poorer masses was great by reason of the dearer prices. But the people have been so far innured that they endure a little hardship, and put up with it even when they have other cereals like rice, as an alternative. It is only natural that a people accustomed to one kind of food grains will temporarily undergo some sacrifice and even hardship rather than betake themselves to a food which does not agree with their constitution or which the climate cannot sustain.

But it is a different matter when conditions of an unprecedented character like those prevailing at present, are noticeable. The war has necessarily stopped the large supplies of wheat from Russia to the United Kingdom. And it will be some time before that country will be in a position to accumulate full supplies from the Western countries. Meanwhile prices have necessarily advanced. It is not surprising that such an enhanced price has greatly affected the Indian wheat market. At such times capitalists and middlemen engaged in the trade naturally try to promote their own interests. They have done so before and they are doing so now. Apart from that fact no doubt the element of speculation has also considerably entered into all wheat transactions. Thus, the price has been raised to a pitch at which the masses in the wheat consuming areas find themselves badly hit. What with the other sacrifices entailed by the war especially the loss of life at the Front, the wage earners are few and we can well imagine the disasters and hardships inflicted on the bereaved families at this juncture. These are in a state of great commotion. A politico-economic condition, unanticipated and unprecedented, has thus arisen. The State has to see that a martial race, giving the life of its members by thousands, is protected, and their staff of life not so enhanced as to make it almost impossible to buy it. The State under such conditions, cannot look on inactive. It must, for its own safety and law and order, take steps to mitigate hardships and prevent at all costs anything that disturbs India. It has a serious duty to perform. It is in the midst of entirely new conditions not anticipated by Cobdenites or any other free traders. New emergencies compel us to devise new remedies and modify economic shibboleths of the past. That is the position. And, if, under such a difficult condition of affairs, the State has taken the advice of experts, we believe it has done the right thing. Let us hope that, having regard to the politico-economic conditions created, the latter will advise the State to such a *via media* as will, on the one hand, ameliorate the social conditions of vast masses of the people, and at the same time issue such an ordinance for the wheat trade itself as can be justified by the circumstances. It is a difficult problem but we have confidence in the ability of the Government to bring about a solution. In all such grave matters the first care of the State must be the safety of the people. Our men of commerce are, we have no doubt, alive to this and will support every reasonable action the Government may take in the matter.

THE LATE M. DE WITTE.

At the not very great age of sixty-six has passed away from the political world of Russia one of the most remarkable men that that country has produced in the person of Sergius, Comte de Witte. Though this eminent statesman had chosen of his own free will of recent years to plunge his life into obscurtity yet time was when there was no character in the Russian Empire, who attracted so much attention, both at home and abroad, and of whom so much was expected by the pioneers of that movement, which resulted in the convocation of the Duma. Born at Tiflis in 1849 the son of an official, Comte de Witte grew up in a Colonial atmosphere, which never deserted him during the whole of his brilliant career, and which gave him that rough and ready manner of speech and figure which caused him in the popular imagination to be the very converse of what a Russian of rank, honour and tradition should be. But the most remarkable part of the character of the late Comte was no doubt due to his Dutch ancestry, for M. de Witte was essentially that which most Russians are not,—a business man through and through. In fact it was in the semi-commercial realms of public life that he first made his mark. When in the nineties he came to Petrograd he had already had considerable experience in organisation and the handling of figures in the South-Western Railways and it was not long before, first the portfolio of Ways and Communications and then that of Finance passed into his hands. To both these departments he brought the modernism which was so characteristic of his personality and succeeded in blending bureaucratic with business methods and with some success. He set himself to modernise Russian officialdom to the extent of Americanising it and in this lost the support of the reactionary party who still clung to tradition. But de Witte effected many reforms in the spheres of finance. He fixed the gold standard of the currency and established a gold reserve in the Imperial Bank, and actually succeeded in bringing in some vestige of order and discipline into the departments of which he was the head. But the Comte de Witte will chiefly be known to posterity as the builder of that most wonderful permanent way in the world the Trans-Siberian Railway, and other lines so that the great metallurgical works of the Empire should not lack Government support for railway orders, and also as one who maintained in vigour a high protective tariff for the purpose of furthering the industries of Russia. de Witte the man of huge plans and far-reaching schemes failed owing to the very hugeness of his country and because he confused political with commercial enterprise, and it was when he discovered that his Far Eastern schemes were doomed to ruin that he suddenly bethought him of a Constitution and became for a while the most talked of man in Europe. Then when on all the railways he had built there were wars and rumours of wars, when the workmen refused to work and the "method" which he loved so well gave way to anarchy, de Witte appealed to the Emperor to promulgate the Constitutional manifesto. Into the Constitution also de Witte brought his business ideals and for a time the methodical running of the newly established "democratic" regime blinded many to the repressive future that was to follow. For unconsciously the long years spent in the Government offices of Petrograd had made de Witte a bureaucrat after all and no one was more surprised to make the discovery than the late President of the Imperial Council himself. In that awful winter which followed the *soi-disant* dawn of liberty, de Witte became the best hated man in Russia and the ally of that execrated "reactionary for conscience sake,"—Pobiedonostzeff, with the result that the very Duma he had created forgot all about him and he sank into an obscurity from which he never emerged. For his remaining years he was a member of the Imperial Council feeling bitterly the reactionary repulsion of court circles for all that belonged to the Revolution. de Witte was a remarkable but not a great man, simply because he sought to be un-Russian in Russia. At the head of a race of Idealists he emulated the methods and political ideas of the U. S. A. and cut himself off from all that warm political imagination which is such an asset in the public life of the great northern Empire. His successors living up to the Russian ideal have utterly eclipsed him and de Witte dies to day with all the qualities of a man who might have been great but who lost his way in search of things unattainable.

Notes of the Day.

The Bombay Council.

The principal business before the Bombay Legislative Council, yesterday, was to receive the financial statement for the year 1915-16. The statement did not contain any very striking features, beyond the inevitable references to the war, which, Sir Richard Lamb said, had affected Provincial finance only to a limited extent. There had been a tightening of the purse-strings, Sir Richard pointed out, but the final expenditure Budget was within five lakhs of the actuals of 1913-14. This is the last Budget Sir Richard Lamb will introduce, for he is to retire this year, and his Excellency paid a graceful tribute to him. Lord Willingdon also expressed a hope which will be re-echoed by everybody. They had budgetted, he said, for a full year of war conditions, but he had a very great hope that these conditions might come to an end long before the year was over.

Eighty Rupees A Year!

In the afternoon over an hour was spent in discussing an amendment to the Bill authorising the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the Sind coast. The Bill provides that vessels of 45 tons should be exempt from these dues, and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved that the exemption limit be raised to 70 tons. It was admitted by Mr. Claude Hill, who was in charge of the Bill, that the dues to be collected from these craft would only amount to a total of eighty rupees per annum, but the smallness of the sum did not lead to any curtailment of the debate. The non-official members urged that, the sum being so small, and the people who would have to pay it being so poor, the Government might well be generous and remit these fees; while the Government members dwelt on the principle involved, that those for whom special facilities were provided should help to pay for them. And so it went on until Mr. Paranjpye, mildly sarcastic, reminded the Council that they were wasting time in spending an hour discussing a proposal that would bring in only eighty rupees a year, and added that, if the collective time of the members of the Council were reckoned up, it would be found to be worth much more than eighty rupees an hour.

Questions and Answers.

A perusal of the answers and questions in the Provincial Legislative Council forms as a rule an interesting study in the art of giving a non-committal reply and the list at yesterday's meeting is no exception to the rule. Wherever possible the object seems,—of course it only *seems* so,—to be to avoid giving a definite answer at all and if that cannot be achieved, the questioner is gently put off by the assurance that the information is being obtained or "enquiries are being made." In some cases a very lengthy answer is offered in which, in the midst of a great deal of verbiage, the main point is quietly ignored. For instance the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte yesterday asked "whether two liquor shops in Thana, out of the total number of seven, which were once closed in the recommendation of the Advisory Committee have been again allowed to be opened and if so, *for what reasons.*" The Hon. Member in charge gave quite a voluminous reply to this question but omitted to mention what were the reasons which caused the Committee "unanimously to recommend that both shops should be maintained."

The Mrs. Markham Style.

A question that has excited considerable interest is that put by Mr. V. J. Patel, (a) as to the emoluments of the Official Assignee, (b) whether the present incumbent of the post is retiring, (c) whether Government would substitute a fixed salary for fees, (d) whether Government propose to appoint a separate Official Receiver. All this was very briefly disposed of in the official reply,—(a) the information will be obtained, (b) yes and (c) and (d) the matter is receiving attention! To some of his other numerous questions Mr. Patel was given more elaborate replies. But a great deal depends on the way in which you ask your question. Mr. Patel sometimes asks a question apparently merely for the purpose of drawing attention to the good deeds of officialdom, as witness the following:—

Will Government be pleased to state what measures they have taken so successfully to dissipate the false rumours of prowmen caused by the bazar rumours as to induce them to return to Bombay and resume their work?

Nothing could be more engagingly put than that, so the Member in charge, in the best historical style of Mrs. Markham, answers as follows:—

The return of lascars to their work in Bombay may be attributed to the general revival of confidence after the first shock of war. The District Officers of the districts concerned also worked hard to inspire the men with confidence and to allay panic. The shipping companies also despatched trusted serangs to induce their men to return. These measures produced good results.

All that is required to complete this charming style of question and answer is for one of the younger Markhams to interpose with: "But, pray Mamma, did not the police also help in this good work?"

The Mountain in Labour.

While racegoers in Bombay have been wondering why the Stewards of the club on this side of India do not bestir themselves over certain glaring irregularities and mysteries of the racing, they have been awaiting with eager expectancy the result of the enquiry which it was known was proceeding in Calcutta into certain matters not altogether unconnected with the interests of the Western India turf. The Calcutta mountain, after being in labour for well over a month, groaning and moaning to an alarming extent in suppressed racing travail, has now brought forth this *ridiculus mus*:—

With reference to the notice published in the Calendar of the 11th February, temporarily withdrawing the license of the jockey. J. Ruiz. The Stewards had an opportunity, on the 27th February, of examining the trainer, with regard to the running of certain horses during the recent Calcutta meeting. As a result they confirmed the withdrawal of Ruiz's license and suspended him from riding under the R. C. T. C. rules during their pleasure. They considered the trainer's explanations were unsatisfactory and his conduct open to grave suspicion and they severely reprimanded him for not having reported to the Stewards certain matters which he, as manager of the stable, should have noticed and disapproved in (sic.) The Stewards cannot divest the owner of his ultimate responsibility for the good conduct of his stable and strongly recommend him to exercise greater supervision in the future over its management.

An Unsatisfactory Verdict.

This interesting announcement appears in the issue of the R. C. T. C's Racing Calendar issued last Friday. The net result of all this network of inquiry and investigation has thus culminated in a most unsatisfactory form of non-proven verdict, which casts an unnecessary slur on a well-known and hitherto much respected trainer, as well as administering a childish form of paternal admonition to his racing patron, Mr. Mathradass Goculdass of this city. This kind of turf enquiries is getting tedious, and, if the great unpaid racing tribunals lack the requisite moral courage, or are deficient in knowledge of the technique of the sport to return a definite verdict of guilt or acquittal, the responsible work should be handed over to paid officials, sufficiently versed in the practical details of the business to discriminate between right and wrong, and capable of passing judgment in accordance with the prescribed racing statutes. If people engaged in racing are arrested on suspicion and placed on their trial, they are entitled to a clean and honourable acquittal, if it is found the evidence available or tendered against them does not justify the charge. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than blazoning abroad the insinuation that guilt exists but cannot be substantiated, which after all is what these shilly-shallying pronouncements amount to. There will be some amusement in Bombay, by the way, at the idea of a keen owner like Mr. Mathradass Goculdass failing to exercise a proper supervision over his stable!

AN APPEAL TO THE STEWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your racing correspondent is doing yeoman's service to the cause of clean sport by his able and vigorous criticism. I trust he has succeeded in rousing the Stewards from their long slumber. Greater vigilance on their part and a searching inquiry into the so-called vagaries of the horses in failing to run up to form would be wholesome and efficacious. I would invite their attention to the performance of two or three horses at the last meeting. Jawan's amazing victory makes one wonder whether Sherali has changed its name. Why was Sherali nowhere? Where was Jawan in the past? Mr. Oomer's horses are worse than Chinese puzzles to most students of form. Beethoven in the Auction Plate with 9-3 to carry won by half a length in 1min. 7secs. in a five furlong race; but last Saturday with only 7-0 to carry it was nowhere in 1min. 7 1/5secs. How is this possible with 2 stones 3 lbs. off his back? Similarly Full Moon at 8-3 was 3 lengths behind Arrow in the Mecca Plate in 1min. 25secs. when last Saturday with 8-7 he did six furlongs in 1min. 22 3/5secs. The failure of Vellard in the First Division of the Trombay Plate is a mystery. In the Second Division of the Midget Plate Vellard carried 8-6 and did six furlongs in 1min. 21 3/5secs. but on Saturday last with only 7-11 to carry it was nowhere, though the time was 1min. 22 1/5secs. Similarly Back Bay with 8-4 did six furlongs in 1min. 21 4/5secs. in the Lamington Plate winning by half-a-length, while on Saturday he was fourth with only 7-12 to carry being 2 lengths behind the first, though the time was only 1min. 22 1/5secs.

The confusion caused by training two horses from the same stable is well illustrated in the case of American Spot and English Spot. I was one of those who thought that American Spot had a fair chance of success, but to my surprise I found several persons were given a dark tip that English Spot "was trying." I thought this was a ruse. There are scores of persons giving misleading tips gratis to the public. This is one of the bad practices resorted to by some people and one which would disappear if a few Turf Accountants were licensed. However, to come to the Spots, I was further surprised to find that English Spot did not put in its appearance in the Paddock. The jockey was sent to the course on another horse. I should like the Stewards to enquire why this was done for the result is to lead the public into backing the wrong horse.—Yours etc.,

WAKE UP STEWARDS.

[We have not hitherto published any of the numerous letters we receive on the above subject, as we have not space for the volume of correspondence that would be necessary to do justice to it. We give publicity to the above, however, as the writer is a well-known public man as well as a familiar figure on the racecourse. We have been obliged, however, to modify some of the expressions, as like all who write to us on this subject he seems to be indifferent to the law of the libel—EDITOR, "B. C."]

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINE DEFIED

BRITISH INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES.

AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

The success of the British at Neuve Chapelle was thoroughly complete. They advanced over a front of three kilometres, with a depth of twelve to fifteen hundred metres, capturing three lines of trenches and a strong work. The new front in Champagne has been extended and consolidated. It is estimated that the enemy's losses must have been very heavy and cannot have fallen far short of 10,000 in three days.

The crew of the steamer Hartdale were given two minutes in which to quit. The captain refused and altered his course, going full speed in a zigzag direction and watching for an opportunity to ram the submarine. The latter kept astern and repeated the challenge, but the Hartdale was still obdurate and the submarine torpedoed her amidships.

According to a Petrograd communiqué fighting between the Niemen and Vistula is proceeding over a thirty-mile front. The Russian counter-attacks on Saturday captured several villages. There is a violent snowstorm in the Carpathians, but the Russians have advanced near the Lupkow Pass. British aeroplanes have effectively bombarded Westende and a train in Don station is reported to have been blown up by British aircraft.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The first meeting of the Episcopal Synod took place at the Palace, Calcutta, to-day. The Right Rev. the Metropolitan presided and all the Bishops attended with the exception of Tinnevelly, this see being vacant.

The question of Synodal government of the church which was suggested by certain lay representatives at the last Synod, was introduced by the Metropolitan and discussed in detail and will be taken up again to-morrow.

The Bishop of Dornakal will preach at the Cathedral next Sunday morning.

The Right Rev. V. S. Azariah is the first Indian Bishop.

A special service will be held in the evening when a solemn "Te Deum" will be sung

GERMAN MINE CAMPAIGN.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the following despatch from Berlin: "To genuine neutral shipping only this good advice can be given: Remain far from the waters which have been declared a war zone, because another weapon may be called on to play an important role—namely, the mine.

"England will not fail to protect herself against submarines by mines. Our Navy, too, probably with the assistance of submarines, will not fail to cover the English coast with mines and to devote particular attention to English harbours.

"It is not, however, possible for mines, with the best will in the world, to distinguish neutral from enemy vessels. They bring death and destruction to all alike who approach too near them."

GERMAN SUBMARINE DEFIED.

GLORIOUS END OF THE HARTDALE.

SUBMARINE DEFIED.

HARTDALE'S HEROIC CAPTAIN

REMAINED ON THE BRIDGE TILL THE LAST MOMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 15.

The sinking of the steamers Headlands, Florazan and Hartdale, which the Admiralty announced on the 13th instant to have been torpedoed, is now officially confirmed.

The steamer Hartdale was hailed by a submarine at five in the morning, and the crew were given two minutes in which to quit.

The Captain refused and altered his course, going full speed in a zizzag direction and watching for an opportunity to ram the submarine.

The latter kept astern and repeated the challenge, simultaneously firing rifles.

The Hartdale was still obdurate and the submarine torpedoed her amidships.

There was a terrific explosion and the Captain ordered the men into boats, but remained on the bridge with the Mate.

When the Hartdale was awash they jumped into the sea.

The submarine rescued four swimmers.

ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S FATAL FIGHT WITH A LION.

The "Natal Mercury" prints the following letter received by a Germiston (Transvaal) resident from a village about 200 miles from Nairobi, British East Africa.

"The advance into German East Africa has really commenced, and the first important engagement took place nearly three weeks ago, when we captured the rather important post of Longido. It was strongly entrenched, and we eventually drove the Germans off at nightfall, when they managed to retreat with a loss of two killed and about eighteen wounded.

"We have to tackle lions as well as Germans. The other night six of the beasts hovered round our camp, and chewed up two mules before we got going at them. We killed two and wounded a third, a mangy old pioneer, who next day badly mauled one of our fellows, who went down to the stream to shoot wild fowl. The poor fellow was taken by surprise, the wounded lion springing out of some tall grass. H—— planted one shot, but, unfortunately, not with fatal effect.

"The animal sprang on him and tore him up terribly. He managed to regain his rifle, and, although suffering intense pain, finished off the infuriated brute with a well-directed shot in the head, but he was badly hurt, was H——, and how he got back to Magadi at all I don't know. He died three days later."

PROJECTED TAXI CAB DACOITY.

CAR FOUND BY POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The Calcutta police had a busy time last night having received information that some youths had hired a taxi-cab for a dacoity.

Every police station sent out as many armed men as possible and about three in the morning the car was found in the Bentick Street in a damaged condition. Further enquiry is proceeding.

LAHORE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

The Principal of the Medical College, Lahore, has forwarded to the military students of the Lahore Medical School a copy of a letter from the Director General of Indian Medical Service asking him to inform the students that they must return to duty unconditionally and submit to whatever punishment the Principal might consider it his duty to recommend, otherwise the orders already issued by the Principal directing the removal of their names from the school rolls for grave misconduct must hold good and their sureties must be called upon to discharge their bonds and pay up the amounts due under the terms thereof.

The Principal has further informed them that those wishing to return to duty must apply on a form and that "each application for readmission will be considered by the Principal on its merits, the Principal reserving to himself the right to refuse admission to every applicant."

The Government of India have sanctioned the export from the port of Karachi, of an additional amount of 4,000 tons of wheat flour to be alloted between the various mills so as to enable them to continue working during the period for which the prohibition remains in force, namely, until 31st March.

TEN THOUSAND IN THREE DAYS.

GERMAN LOSSES IN NEUVE CHAPELLE BATTLE.

TRAIN BLOWN UP BY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 15.

The War Office announces that the enemy made a heavy counter-attack yesterday afternoon and several minor counter-attacks earlier in the day which were repulsed.

Judging by observation made at various parts of the field of battle and statements of prisoners, who now number 1,720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy and cannot have fallen far short of ten-thousand in three days.

A train in Don station was blown up by our aircraft this morning.

COMPLETE BRITISH SUCCESS.

NEW FRONT IN CHAMPAGNE CONSOLIDATED.

PARIS, March 15.

The evening communiqué says British aeroplanes have effectively bombarded Westende.

The success of the British at Neuve Chapelle proves to be thoroughly complete. They advanced over a front of three kilometres with a depth of twelve to fifteen hundred metres, capturing successively three lines of trenches and a strong work south of Neuve Chapelle.

Violent German counter-attacks were repulsed and the enemy lost heavily, leaving a considerably greater number of prisoners in the hands of the British than was at first announced. The British field and heavy artillery effectiveiy prepared for and supported the vigorous action of their infantry.

We have consolidated and extended our new front in Champagne, and captured three hundred metres of trenches in Argonne, repulsing two counter-attacks.

FIGHTING ON THE YSER.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, Mar. 14.

A communiqué says:—The Belgians continue to progress at the bend on the Yser. Their artillery, supported by our heavy guns, destroyed a *point d'appui* in the graveyard at Dixmude. The enemy bombarded Ypres and several civilians were killed. The Germans also bombarded the cathedral at Soissons and surrounding houses.

We repulsed an attack northward of Rheims, whereupon the Germans bombarded the city.

The enemy made two counter-attacks in Champagne. We repulsed them and advanced, taking several trenches, in one of which a hundred dead and a quantity of material were found.

We easily repulsed an attack on Four-de-Paris.

Our patrols in Lorraine have occupied Embermenil.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT QUETTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that the Government of India propose to establish shortly a Military Academy at Quetta to be founded very largely on the lines of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

A number of young officers have arrived or are arriving in this country for appointment to the Indian Army after passing the qualifying examination at Home.

These young officers will be called on to pass a further examination at the end of six months, which period they will pass at Quetta, at the above military college, where they will learn their duties and generally qualify themselves for employment in the Indian Army. Details of the scheme and staffing of the college are now engaging the attention of the military authorities.

NIEMEN-VISTULA FIGHTING.

THIRTY-MILE FRONT BATTLE.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE CHECKED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, March 15.

A communiqué says fighting between the Niemen and Vistula is proceeding over a thirty-mile front. The enemy's attempts to advance were everywhere repulsed. Russian counter-attacks on Saturday captured several villages.

There is a violent snowstorm in the Carpathians, but the Russians have advanced near the Lupkow Pass and captured six hundred prisoners.

Renewed violent German attacks in the Koziouwka and Rozanka regions have been repulsed with cofossal losses.

A sudden Russian assault captured a village near Przemysl, an Austrian battalion surrendering.

EPIDEMIC IN SERBIA.

INTRODUCED BY AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Scottish lady international golfer, Madge Fraser, has died in Serbia where she was nursing.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who took a Red Cross party to Serbia, says in a letter that all hospitals are full of patients.

Reuter's Athens correspondent states that many doctors have died in Serbia and an American doctor committed suicide while in delirium.

A hundred French doctors are coming to fight the disease.

Lady Wimborne's party of doctors and nurses is now at Salonika en route for Serbia.

The epidemic, which was introduced by the Austrians, has been propagated by lice.

It is now diminishing.

The Greek and Bulgarian authorities are taking measures against the introduction of the disease.

SON OF ABDUL HAMID.

FOUND STRANGLED.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15.

A telegram to the "Cologne Gazette" from Constantinople says a son of Abdul Hamid has been found strangled.

This is thought to refer to Prince Buhan-ed-Din.

WAR AND COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The "Daily Telegraph," in an article on the effects of war on the manufacturing centres, says the impression in the Lancashire cotton industry is that the immediate worst is past and that an improvement has begun.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Mar 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. N. Donaldson, Artillery.
Captain F. E. Feneran, Liverpools.
Second Lieut. H. Hayes-Newington, Liverpools.
Second Lieut. A. Knight-Bruce, Artillery.
Second Lieut. T. H. Madden, Liverpools.
Second Lieut. W. Murphy, Leicesters.
Captain E. P. Shakerley, Rifle Corps.
Second Lieut. C. Vance, Cheshires.
Captain A. L. Watt, Black Watch.
Second Lieut. H. M. Webb, Liverpools.
Lieut. C. E. E. Wells, East Surreys.
Lieut. L. Yeo, South Staffs.
Lieut P. Young, Liverpools.
Second Lieut. A. G. Irving, Engineers.
Lieut. A. E. Morgan, Royal Fusiliers, (Flying Corps).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. Kerr, Cameronians.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel B. Carter, Liverpools.
Major Kinghorn, Highland Engineers.
Major B. Romilly, Scots Guards.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FIGHTING SUMMARISED.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State, dated 13th March:—

Sir John French reports that the whole village of Neuve Chapelle was captured at noon on the tenth, owing to the co-operation of the artillery and infantry, the mutual support which the battalions afforded each other, and the very effective artillery fire. Losses were not great in proportion to the results achieved. During the eleventh the enemy made repeated efforts to recover the lost ground but all counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. During the night of the eleventh and twelfth and on the early morning of the twelfth several counter-attacks were easily repulsed by the fourth corps and the Indian corps with heavy loss to the enemy.

The village Lepinette was captured by the third corps by the night attack. Mist now prevails and operations are hindered. The Belgians also progressed 400 or 500 yards towards Schoorbakke, south-east of Nieuport, and the French made slight progress in Champagne.

THE RUSSIAN THEATRE.

A German communiqué says that the German attacks north and north-west of Prasnysz are making progress and they are again two and half miles north of that town, but the Russians report that the German offensive is sustained with loss of energy and that the German artillery developed an intense fire on 10th and 11th of March, but their activity was especially cautious.

Paris announces officially that the French expeditionary corps under General D'Amade are concentrating in north Africa and a portion already left for Levant to rejoin the naval forces already in action.

FEELING IN ITALY.

The Italian attitude is being watched with keen interest, public opinion there being most uncertain. There are very many Italians, and the number is increasing, who are convinced Italy should join France, Russia and Great Britain and think this is the only way to safeguard Italian interests and prestige. Others showed firmly that Italy ought not to abandon neutrality and between the two extremes there are numerous hesitators.

The British auxiliary cruiser "Bayano" was sunk by a torpedo while on patrol duty off the entrance of the Firth of Clyde. She had been coaling and undergoing a general overhaul after being on patrol duty and was returning to the war station when the disaster occurred.

GERMAN TREACHERY IN TRIPOLI.

INDIGNATION IN ITALY.

ROME, March 15.

There is intense indignation in Italy at the discovery of a German attempt to smuggle rifles into Tripoli concealed in beer barrels.

MISSION FOR LEPERS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Mr. Edgar Allen, of Sheffield, has bequeathed a thousand pounds to the Mission for Lepers in India and the East.

ARMS ACT PROSECNTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Radhanath Paramanik and three youths who were arrested at 20 Fakir Chand Mitter's Lane, which was searched in connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee, were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

During the search the police recovered a loaded Mauser pistol and some cartridges, said to be part of the property stolen from Rodda and Co.

The accused were charged under the Arms Act and were directed to take their trial before the Second Presidency Magistrate.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

WHO WILL SUCCEED LORD HARDINGE?

MR. CHURCHILL'S CHANCE.

POSSIBILITIES DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

Lord Hardinge's intimation at the Convocation of Calcutta University that this was the last time he would preside over such a function may be taken, says "The Englishman" as a definite intimation of His Excellency's intention to leave India at the end of November, when his term of five years expires. It is conceivable that, owing to the experiences of the war, His Excellency's term may be slightly extended, but we understand that Lord Hardinge has no intention of occupying the Viceroyalty for a further term of three years or even in fact for a longer period than the exigencies of the war may render necessary.

It is, moreover, certain that, in view of the difficult questions that will arise for settlement amongst the Powers after the war, the presence of Lord Hardinge in the negotiations will be regarded as a necessity. His Excellency has a close and practically unrivalled experience of foreign affairs, having been Secretary to the Legation at Teheran, British Ambassador at Petrograd, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In these capacities he played a prominent part in negotiating the Anglo-French entente and the agreement with Russia, whilst his special knowledge of Middle Eastern affairs, from the point of view of India as well as of the Home Government, should be of special value in discussing one of the most difficult questions likely to arise after the war, namely, the future of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. His Excellency's services, therefore, are very likely to be required by the Home Government.

WIDELY CURRENT REPORT.

The question of his succession is already being discussed, and a London correspondent, who is usually well-informed on Indian affairs, says there seems to be no doubt that if Mr. Winston Churchill should wish for the post he could have it. Report is very widely current that he may take it.

"The mere fact that the opening for yet another step up the ladder of fame lies open before the First Lord of the Admiralty calls attention, says our correspondent, to the absence of many more openings for his undoubted ability and mercurial temperament. There is the Prime Ministership, and there is also the Viceroyalty of India—both in the nature of progress, the one in the direction of power and the other in that of rank. Mr. Churchill no doubt aspires to fill both one day, in which case he will have accomplished more in his career than almost any British statesman before him. The main point is his immediate intentions after the close, or the approaching close, of the present war. The role of the First Lord lies in the adequate performance of the duties of his office in times of peace. At the outbreak of hostilities he steps aside, or should step aside—which, alas, is not quite the same thing!—and places the unimpeded control of the naval operations in the hands of his technical advisers. There is no room at the Admiralty—nor anywhere else—for two Richmonds in the field, the more so when both possess strong personalities such as do Lord Fisher and Churchill. For that reason the historian of this war will in treating the naval phasers of the campaign, be obliged to take into consideration the effect of specific influence on specific periods, and he will end the first with the accession to office of Lord Fisher. This innovation at the Admiralty must also be remembered in any anticipatory review of Mr. Churchill's possible intentions.

"The point, too, arises, as to whether Mr. Churchill has not done his work at the Admiralty. This work was the preparation for the present struggle, and if, as we believe, it will, the Navy acquits itself with the greatest measure of success, he can at any rate claim that his efforts of the past three years have achieved their end. The work of any Lord of the Admiralty after this war will, while utilising the results, be practically for a little while to come, at all events, concentration and readjustment rather than expansion and development. There will, therefore, be no less credit to be won by any Post-War Lord of the Admiralty, and the scope of Mr. Churchill's activities would hardly be sufficiently wide. No naval war need be expected in the immediate future after the conclusion of the present one. Furthermore, it is quite certain, as a result of our placing the military men at the head of the War Office, that there will always be a tendency to give increased value to the experience of the First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, even if we do not make him the titular Head. It is therefore doubtful whether the First Lord of the Admiralty will ever again play quite such a prominent role, no matter what Government is in office.

"WOULD DO WELL."

"If Mr. Churchill left the Admiralty what is there open for him in this country? There is no Cabinet post, except the Prime Ministership, which it would be worth his while to take or which he would take, and this Mr. Asquith shows no sign of relinquishing. Political history hardly justifies as useful precedents the voluntary retirement of any Prime Minister so long as he is physically able to fulfil the conditions, and this Mr. Asquith is. Nor are there many laurels to be gained in politics during the next five years. The country will only return but slowly to everyday conditions, and while Mr. Churchill has always been credited with the idea of forming a party of his own, it is not certain whether [illegible] would lend themselves to the carrying of his scheme, if he really cherishes it. More reputations are likely to be [illegible]

(Continued on page 5.)

THE BOMBAY BUDGET

FINANCES SLIGHTLY AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

FALL IN REVENUE

The Bombay Budget presented to the Legislative Council yesterday by Sir Richard Lamb, shows that the war has had little effect onprovincial finance. The figures at a glance are as follows, the amounts being given in thousands of rupees:—

	Budget. 1914-15.	Revised.	Budget. 1915-16.
Opening balance	1,82,01	1,95,34	1,54,28
Revenue	7,58,92	7,47,59	7,49,00
Expenditure	8,23,30	7,88,65	7,71,77
Closing balance	1,17,63	1,54,28	1,31,51

Sir Richard Lamb's statement shows a fall in revenue, due partly to the absence of new extraordinary grants from Imperial funds, and partly to a retardation caused by the war in the normal growth of revenues assigned to provincial account, especially stamps and excise.

In presenting the Budget, Sir Richard Lamb made a lengthy speech in which he referred to the effect of the war on Provincial finance, and said the revenues most effected were stamps, assessed taxes and excise. He said they had had to curtail their expenditure, but not to such an extent as was at one time feared and they now estimated for an expenditure which was within five lakhs of the actuals for 1913-14.

After the various heads of the Budget had been introduced by the members of the Executive Council, his Excellency congratulated the Council on the fact that, although India, as part of the British Empire, was at war, the financial position of the Presidency was on a very sound and satisfactory basis. He also said that while they had budgetted for a full year of war conditions he had a very great hope that those conditions might come to an end long before the year was over; and further drew attention to the fact that this was the last Budget Sir Richard Lamb would present.

The Council then proceeded to legislative business. The Bombay Certificate of Heirship Bill was withdrawn; while the Bill to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the Coast of Sind was read the second and third times and passed.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at the Secretariat yesterday morning His Excellency the Governor presiding.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

Sir Richard Lamb presented the Revised Financial statement of the Government of Bombay fort he year 1915-16. (The Full Text of the Statement appears on page 10.)

He said hon. members would observe that there had been a small improvement in the form of the financial statement as presented this year. That was to say that transfers between Imperial and Provincial had been removed under the Land Revenue Act, and placed under a separate head, so that they would be as longer mixed up with land revenue transactions. Secondly they would notice that agriculture had been at last given an independent major head of its own, and separated from scientific and minor departments. Hon. members would have received the memo of correction which was issued on the 12th instant, and that memo of alterations necessitated a correction of figures in various paragraphs of the financial statement. Thus in the paragraph "general remarks" it would be necessary to substitute for the words printed the words: For the current year we are able to take a revised estimate of 74,759, and further down for the printed words, with regard to the reduction of balance, they must read: "It is estimated that the balance will be reduced to 1,31,51 at the close of 1915-16." Then the last few words will have to be altered to read: "Of the balance of 1,31,51 which is expected to remain at the credit of Provincial on March 31st, 1916, approximately 62 lakhs represents unexpected balances of special Imperial assignments, and 69,51,000 the true provincial balance.

SHORTAGE DUE TO THE WAR.

Such was the Budget in general. Then he might say as regarded the Monsoon it was satisfactory on the whole, and but for the war we might well have realised the revenue budgetted, but owing to a certain amount of re-arrangement they now expected to be about 11,33,000 short of the budgetted revenue. No less than eleven lakhs of that shortness was due to the estimated falling off of excise, and the balance was the result of ups and downs in other major heads. For next year they had budgetted as usual on the assumption of a normal monsoon, and had also had to make allowance for the general effects of the war. It was presumed that these effects would be felt during the whole year.

REVENUE MOST AFFECTED.

The revenues assigned to provincial which appeared most to feel the effect of the war were stamps, assessed taxes and excise. Earlier in the current year a good deal of apprehension was felt that land revenue would be somewhat seriously affected owing to the fall in the price of cotton and the disturbance in the cotton market. It was feared that cultivators might be prevented from realising prices for their cotton, and that suspensions of land revenue might become necessary. But that fear had not materialised except to a very small extent in Sind. Land revenue was taken, therefore, practically at the normal rate. In stamps they found there were fewer transactions both in General stamps and under ...urts. In the current year a falling-off ... already manifested itself, and next year ...as anticipated at a smaller amount. ...nder assessed taxes the revenue for next ... was based on the income tax returns ...ear, and since during this year the dis... had been felt, they had had to ...oderate estimate of the revenue ...ource.

... course was a source of revenue ...ery largely on general prosper... expenditure was, of course, a luxury, and in times of disturbance luxuries fall off. That was the reflex effect of the war on their finances. Indirectly they felt it, in its effects on Imperial finances. Imperial finances were much more seriously affected by the war than their own; and there was, of course, nothing to be gained this year in the way of supplementary grants such as they had had in other years. In addition to that they had had to place a restriction on drawing on their balances. They were, of course, financially subordinate to the Government of India, and their Provincial balances were really a part of the general Imperial balances, and they had to assist Imperial by not drawing on the balances to the extent they might have drawn if there had been no disturbance caused by the war.

EXTENT OF THE FALLING-OFF.

Their revenue showed a falling-off, but it was not so much as it might have been compared with the average of three years' actuals, the revenue for the current year showed a falling-off of Rs. 17 lakhs odd, and next year they anticipated it would be 16 lakhs odd. As regarded the restriction of expenditure, they had estimated for an expenditure of Rs. 8,16,89,000, and after that had been done they received instructions that no drawings at all on their balances must be budgetted for. This had necessitated a heavy reduction on the original budget, and he would like to thank, all concerned for the assistance they gave the Finance Department in carrying this order. He wished also to thank members of the Finance Committee who helped the Financial Secretary and himself to consider this matter and decide where the shear should be applied.

FINAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET.

Since those instructions, however, they had received from the Government of India a little "lightening-up," and had been allowed to draw upon their balances to the extent of 22,77,000, and this had enabled them to make provision for some items of expenditure which they had thought they would be unable to do. They now presented an estimate of expenditure of Rs. 70,71,77,000, which was within five lakhs of the actuals for 1913-14. It would be observed that they had at the end of 1913-14 so large a balance as Rs. 1.95,34,000, and that they anticipated reducing that balance by the end of next year (by March 31st, 1916) to Rs. 1,31,51,000. At the same rate it would still take them two years to reduce their balance to the normal. They would have spent more this year if it had not been for the disturbance due to the war, but on the whole he did not think the rate was too low. They had last year extraordinary grants from the Government of India amounting to about 2¼ crores, and it was not, he thought, good business or sound finance to dissipate these grants too quickly.

GENERAL POSITION GOOD.

The general position, he thought, remained good. They had an ordinary income of Rs. 7,32,70.000, and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5.82,36,000. That was to say their ordinary revenue exceeded the permanent expenditure by 1½ crores. That with the balance shown of 1 1/3 crores, left a substantial amount to meet fluctuating recurring expenditure and non-recurring expenditure which had to be met. That was all that occurred to him to say on the Budget as a whole, and the next business was to take the separate heads of the Budget with any explanatory remarks which might appear necessary.

THE BUDGET IN DETAIL.

Sir Richard Lamb then dealt with the different heads of the Budget, the first being "assignments and compensation," and in doing so he drew attention to the explanations given in his note, but said he wished to further explain that Government were making provision to hand over to the Native States, who had leased to them their Abkari farms. The whole of the revenue derived by Government. Hitherto the states had been getting a sum cauculated on a fixed formula, and a revision of that sum had not taken place until the expiry of the leases. Government now proposed to revise that procedure in such a manner that the states might receive their full revenue. The process of commuting the right of service was actually being carried out in a good many districts of the Deccan and it was expected to carry it out in all the districts.

Coming to the head of "Land Revenue," Sir Richard referred to the out-standing balances, and said that according to the revised estimates of 1914-1915, they stood at Rs. 56,94,000 and by the end of 1915-1916 they expected to reduce that to Rs. 27,36.000. That reduction was a continuation of their efforts for the last five years, for in 1912-13. the outstanding balance was no less than 97 lakhs. During that year not much reduction was possible and in 1913-14. the figure stood at Rs. 96,01,000. Then came a better period, and the budget for 1915-16 showed the figure at Rs. 27.36.000. That, of course, was the result of a good season. In 1915-16, Government hoped for a further reduction of the balance by Rs. 13.15.000, but much would depend on the season.

Introducing the head of stamps, Sir Richard said that Government hoped for a small increase over the revised figures of the current year, and they took an estimate of the income for 1915-1916 at a figure, which was somewhat less than the actuals for 1912-1913.

EXCISE.

The next head was that of Excise. In introducing this head, Sir Richard repeated that the figures for the next year's income were the same as the figures of this year's received, as it was though to be wiser to be cautious and not to estimate an increase in view of the enhanced taxation imposed on some kinds of country liquor. The taxation was increased more with the object of checking the consumption than with the object of raising revenue, and he hoped that its effect would be not only to check the consumption but a big fall in consumption. After stating where enhancement had taken place and pointing out the new shape given to the enhanced taxation in certain districts by decreasing the alcoholic contents of the spirit and retaining the same rate as before, Sir Richard pointed out that special measures were taken in Kaira district for the repression of illicit distillation, which had been rife there for a number of years, and Mr. Gokhale, the collector, who had gone through the matter most thoroughly, had submitted a report and recommended certain measures, most of which were approved by Government, and the measures taken necessitated further expenditure.

Under the head "Assessed Taxation," Sir Richard said he had nothing to add to the general remarks he had already made.

The estimates for the head "forests", Sir Richard remarked were conservative. Though they compared unfavourably with the actuals of 1912.15 and 1913.14, they compared favourably with those of 1911-12. Besides, they were able to estimate an excess of revenue over expenditure of 19 lakhs during the current year and of Rs. 19 lakhs and a half in the next year.

The heads "registration," "interest" and "general administration" did not call for any remarks from the honourable member except that the expenditure on general administration was directly affected by the war.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Mr. P. D. Pattani then introduced the head of Law and Justice. He said that he did not need to detain the Council with any long statement of the features of the Law and Justice budget. New and unusual items of expenditure had almost without exception been excluded. One of the few unusual items was an increased provision of Rs. 23,000 on account of the last instalment of the scheme for the reorganisation of the subordinate judical establishment. This scheme was introduced in 1912, and could not now well be postponed. There was a decrease of Rs. 71,000 on account of the salaries of permanent Joint and Assistant Judges which was partly counter-balanced by a new provision of Rs. 23,000 on account of the minimum time-scale of pay for Joint and Assistant Judges of the Indian Civil Service. There was at the same time an increase of Rs. 19,000 in the salaries for temporary Joint and Assistant Judges. The net result was a reduction of Rs. 29,000 on account of Joint and Assistant Judges. There was also a reduction of Rs. 20,000 in the provision for temporary Subordinate Judges. There was a reduction of Rs. 60,000 in diet and road money to witnesses in magisterial courts, the estimate being based upon the actuals of the current year. This was partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 16,000 under the same head in Sessions Courts.

JAILS.

In introducing the head of "jails," which came next, Mr. Claude Hill said that this department was one of those to which his hon. colleague had expressed his gratitude for surrendering the funds, and this department had to reduce considerable amounts which they had hoped to spend mostly on the Borstal jail at Dharwar. They had to reduce the expenditure on jails to its very minimum, the amounts being consistent with the work they were carrying out, coupled with a provision of Rs. 1,000, which sum was essential for purchasing tools, clothes, etc., necessary for the youths when they were released. It would be within the recollection of hon. members that last year his Excellency inaugurated a movement called the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, but he regretted to say that that movement had, as a direct result of the war, languished and failed to materialise as a going concern. He hoped, however, that when normal times arrived, the movement would be taken up and prosecuted, and by its assistance a great advance would be made by which released prisoners would resume the useful life of ordinary citizens, and not lapse again into crimes. In the meanwhile, they must remain content with the grant to the Salvation Army.

POLICE RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

Introducing the estimates under the head police Mr. Hill said that it was to be regretted that the provision for the re-organisation of police, which they had hoped would reach completion this year, had to be cut down, and they could hardly hope even to approach a completion, even though by now the scheme was more than ten years old. There was a burning need to bring the police to an organised strength as early as possible, and those responsible for the administration, could not acquiesce in any further curtailment. Explaining the figures, he said that they had to provide for an increase in the force in Bombay in connection with the growth of the dock. The increase was estimated to be one lakh, of which the Port Trust had agreed to pay half. However, they had limited the provision to half a lakh. Regarding the purchase of horses for the Mounted Police force, they had only been able to make a provision of Rs. 10,000, but what was to be most regretted was that several important matters had to be deferred altogether.

The next head, Mr. Hill said, was Ports and Pilotage. There the only explanation he needed to make was that owing to the fact of the dockyard being busily occupied in connection with the war, they were unable to construct a lightship at the mouth of the Indus, for which provision had been made in the current year's budget, and of which Rs. 91,000 still remained to be spent.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Hill next introduced the Education budget. In doing so, he said that as had been explained by his hon. colleague, there was a decrease in the provision under this head of Rs. 26 lakhs as compared with the figures of last year. On account of that, they had to potspone some of their important schemes. The scheme for medical inspection of school children was postponed, which was very regrettable. Then they had to postpone the appointments of several inspectors and inspectresses, the institution of the degree of architecture, the scheme for the distribution of quinine and tabloids to school children in malarious districts.

Regarding Colleges, Mr. Hill said, his remarks would be confined entirely to the College of Commerce, which was gradually growing up to occupy a position, which must be gratifying to those interested in the institution. A special grant was sanctioned to this institution last August, and they had provided a further sum of Rs. 7,500 for providing furniture and a library, and Rs. 4,000 for the additional staff. Then the Government of India suggested that they should teach for the examination of accountants, working up to the diploma of accountancy and that involved the creation of an "Accountancy Diploma." Mr. K. Sabramania Aiyar, who had done so much for the College, had now been asked to draw up a scheme for the institution of an examination for this diploma.

Mr. Hill, continuing, said that he needed hardly to refer to the Royal Institute of Science, which had now received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and they hoped to shortly have not one but two professors, so that Government might have the benefit of their assistance and advice in the management of the institution. Then again the Government of India had suggested the establishment of a school of research in economics and sociology. The syndicate of the Bombay University were consulted in the matter, and they proposed that as a preferable scheme, the school should be organised by the University, and in this view this Government and the Government of India expressed concurrence and the Government of India agreed to grant annually a sum of Rs. 12,000 on certain conditions which were by now well-known.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

With regard to secondary education, he hardly thought it necessary to detain the Council, since the educational department had in the past year acted on the policy of taking the public into its confidence, and press-notes were issued whenever a new scheme was projected or had matured. He wished to supplement just one remark and that was with reference to Sind, where all the authorities had come to an agreement that the best and most economic way to advance secondary education was by establishing more scholarships rather than by adding schools. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 10,000 was made for carrying out that purpose.

Regarding primary education, he regretted to say that his explanations would be on omissions to make grants. They had omitted a sum of one lakh for opening more schools, and another lakh which was given for teachers for those schools. This, however, was a matter of less regret than it would prima-facie appear, in as much as the primary schools had more than kept up with the demand, and in some cases schools had to be closed because no one came to attend them.

MEDICAL.

The next heading, Mr. Hill said, was "Medical." Here again it was a case of deletion and postponement, and not of provision. But Government had been able, owing to a change having been made in the budget at the last moment, to provide for Rs. 50,000 to be paid to local bodies for sanitary work. The most interesting feature under this head was the provision of Rs. 30,000 for a number of beds in the Sassoon Hospital and the United Free Church Hospital in Poona for wounded soldiers.

SANITATION.

In introducing the head of sanitation, Mr. P. D. Pattani said that a provision of Rs. 21 lakhs had been made in the current year's budget on account of grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary projects. This provision was made up of (i) the imperial recurring assignments amounting to Rs. 10½ lakhs for the improvement of sanitation in large towns; (ii) an allotment of Rs. 9½ lakhs from the imperial special non-recurring grant of Rs. 27 lakhs, out of which a sum of 9 lakhs was utilized last year; and (iii) a provincial grant of Rs. 1 lakh. Out of this provision of Rs. 21 lakhs grants aggregating Rs. 4,46,359 had been sanctioned, the principal grants being those of Rs. 95,208, Rs. 65,393 and Rs. 56,000 to the Municipalities of Matheran, Nasik and Lonavla, respectively, towards the cost of their water supply schemes and Rs. 40,000 for expenditure on original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area. A grant of Rs. 13,592 had also been sanctioned towards the expenses of the town-planning exhibition organised by Professor Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh. The Sanitary Board had been authorised to sanction projects costing up to Rs. 20,000 and to make grants up to a limit of Rs. 10,000, for any one work. For the latter purpose a lakh of rupees was allotted to the Board and had been fully distributed by them. A large number of minor municipalities had thus been assisted in carrying out small projects. Such schemes had not received sufficient attention in the past, the larger municipalities having received an overwhelming share of the Government subventions. In view of the necessity regarding the curtailment of expenditure owing to the situation created by the war, we had to refuse several applications for grants for sanitary projects. These would, however, be reconsidered when the financial situation improved.

For next year their original estimates amounted to nearly Rs. 15¾ lakhs, but in view of the existing financial situation they had to reduce their estimates considerably and had provided a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs only to meet the absoluteely necessary demands for expenditure on account of sanitary projects. Out of this provision a sum of Rs. 1 lakh would be placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board for the purpose above referred to, and Rs. 40,000 would, as usual, be allotted for expenditure on original works in connection with the development of Salsette.

The provision made in the current year's budget on account of the entertainment of health officers and sanitary inspectors to municipalities amounts to Rs. 30,000. This provision consisted of (i) the imperial recurring grant of Rs. 20.000 and (ii) a provincial grant of Rs. 10.000. Out of this provision grants amounts to Rs. 20,000 approximately had already been sanctioned. The Sanitary Commissioner had recently submitted proposals for the regrouping of municipalities for the purposes of appointment of health officers and sanitary inspectors and for the improvement of their pay and prospects. These proposals were under the consideration of Government. The current year's provision of Rs. 30,000 on account of the entertainment of health officers and sanitary inspectors had been repeated in the estimates for 1915-16.

IMPROVEMENT OF MILK SUPPLY.

Sir Richard Lamb then introduced the "Agriculture" budget. He said he had to say hardly anything except that in the circumstances of the year, the provision of Rs. 12,93,000 should be looked upon as a very favourable one.

With regard to this item, Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that a provision of Rs. 25,000 be made in the next year's Budget Estimates under Head 26-A. Agriculture, for the deputation of an officer to examine and report on such measures as may be necessary to improve the milk supply of towns, and that this expenditure be met by a corresponding reduction in the provision made for 'Police re-organization and reforms,' in item No. 60, Statement B of new or extraordinary items of expenditure, under Head 20. Police."

In moving this resolution, Mr. Kamat said that the reason, which actuated him to bring forward this proposal at a time when Government was passing through a year of financial stringency was that after all the great war had affected their finances to only a limited extent, and not so seriously as was feared at one time, and the question of milk supply concerned the comfort and well-being of all classes of people in the Presidency. He, therefore, thought that a very sympathetic consideration would be given to his resolution.

Mr. Kamat then referred to the present condition of milk supply in towns, and said that the price of milk and milk produce was going up considerably in almost all parts of the Presidency, while in some places it had gone up to such an extent that pure milk and pure *ghee* had become forbidden articles. Adulteration was carried on openly, and there was nothing to be surprised at in the painfully high infant mortality. This state, coupled with the fact that imports in tinned milk were steadily increasing during the last five years.—they had gone up from five lakhs and odd pounds to nearly eight lakhs pounds—in a country which was essentially agricultural, was really deplorable. This alone called for an inquiry into the economic question, namely, how a cheap and adequate supply of milk could be obtained in towns. Some initiative was necessary in the matter.

Mr. Kamat then briefly indicated the line of inquiry which covered the questions of space to be allotted to milch cattle stables, the breed of cattle, fodder, facilities of transport, the organisation of co-operation among milk-men, and the establishment of licensed milk-depots—and said that he had asked for a sum of Rs. 25,000, consisting that to be the most that would be required to be spent for this purpose. The reason he took away this sum from the "police" head was this. As had been explained to them by his hon. friend Mr. Hill, the police re-organisation scheme was being gradually and slowly worked up. That was just the reason why they could wait for one year more, in view of the fact that the Rs. 25,000 which would be obtained from this department would be for the well-being of every class in this Presidency, and he hoped that the hon. member in charge of this portfolio would be generous enough to grant this further sum of Rs. 25,000, and let the other scheme wait for a further twelve months, realising the urgency of the question.

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad opposed the resolution on the ground that the police was just the department where there should not be any further reduction at a time like this, when people required protection of person and property most. The milk supply question was a very good one, but he could name half a dozen others on which monies could be very well spent. His main ground, however, was that, considering the many cases of corrupt practices and torture, if they belated the police reform, they would not be considered practical persons from an administrative point of view.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

Mr. G. Carmichael said that he was sure every member of the Council, including Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, had the fullest sympathy with the object Mr. Kamat had in view, and Government were ready to welcome any practical suggestion in the matter, but he felt bound to oppose this resolution because he felt that the way suggested by Mr. Kamat's resolution was not the right way to tackle the problem.

Mr. Carmichael then gave a long history of this question and what Government had done hitherto, including the appointment of a special officer for the purpose of organising co-operation among milkmen, a movement, which had made considerable progress during the last six months. He further added that Government had announced their intention to help any Municipality if the latter laid before them any practical scheme to improve the milk supply. Government also had at their command the advice of experts in the presidency, and it would be wise to go slowly. As he had said just before, if any individual or company came forward with a scheme to ask for help, Government were perfectly ready to give every facility and help that could reasonably be expected from them. The appointment of an expert would be of no use whatever. They would get practical experience and example from the dairy farm that his Excellency had established in Ganeshkhind, and from the farms in Ahmednagar and Poona. From the results of these farms, they would be in a better position to consider how they could improve the milk supply; in fact, how a dairy could be made a paying concern. And in this connection he wished to observe that he was sure if some of their enterprising business men turned their energies in this direction, success would be achieved. He did not think that an inquiry would help them at all. If the expert were able to do what the Railway companies did not want to do, he thought Government might engage him at once. He did not intend to fathom the mysteries of railway rates, but he was sure that the companies would agree to any proposal if they thought that that proposal would pay well. For these reasons he opposed the resolution.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass also opposed the resolution. He said that co-operative dairies had been started of very recent times and they ought not to rush this matter. They must wait to see the results of that experiment and then go ahead.

Mr. S. K. Rodda thought that the appointment of an expert would be of no great value. All the literature that could be had on the subject, they had. His opinion was that if the municipalities framed stringent regulations under the power they had under the District Municipal Act, the evil of impure milk supply would cease altogether.

Mr. S. B. Upasani thought that if stringent regulations were framed by the municipalities, the cost of milk would go still higher and make it a forbidden article to those who were getting it now. He thought the inquiry ought to be undertaken.

Mr. J. P. Orr did not agree with Mr. Rodda that the revision of bye-laws would set matters right. He thought it was a matter of co-operative organisation. But he opposed the resolution on the ground that this was just the question, which ought to be postponed at present. The Bombay Municipality had framed new bye-laws and had issued licenses to milk vendors. These needed to be tested by their results, and that required time. Then they must wait and watch the results of co-operative dairies. For these reasons, he thought that the appointment of an expert would be premature.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Sir Richard Lamb then replied on behalf of Government. At the outset he sympathised with his colleague in charge of the Police Department, and deprecated any attempt to make a reduction in the expenditure under that head. He fully agreed with those who thought that it was prematyre to pass Mr. Kamat's resolution. Government, he said, had taken up the matter very seriously after the lengthy and considered resolution of the agricultural department was published and co-operation, which ought to be the basis of the whole thing, was at work. It was, therefore, unwise to hurry in the matter. As Mr. Carmichael had pointed out, Government had announced their intention to come to the aid of municipalities to enable them to carry through a scheme but as yet he did not remember of any municipality having so come forward. Government also intended to convene a meeting of those who were working in this matter, and they would be asked to prepare notes as to what had been done and what could be done and those notes would then be published. The appointment of an expert might then become unnecessary. But the greatest difficulty, he might say impossibility, was this, where were they to find an expert, one individual who could deal with this subject? He would have been inclined to view favourably a resolution for passing a grant for the improvement of the civil dairy at Kirkee, but that was not the resolution before them.

Mr. Kamat said that in view of the announcement that Government were prepared to help any practical scheme, and that a committee was in contemplation, as well as the fact suggested by Mr. Orr that they should wait to see the results of the experiments, he would withdraw his resolution.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

His Excellency said he was very much obliged to his hon. friend for withdrawing the resolution. He was to be congratulated on having raised a discussion which had been of very great interest, and he had drawn attention to a very important matter, in the necessity of improving the milk supply in the cities and towns throughout the Presidency. Mr. Kamat had referred to what he called a significant announcement made by Mr. Carmichael in regard to assistance to municipalities. He should like to inform the hon. member that that particular announcement was given out in a Press Note in November, 1913, so that municipalities might have taken advantage of that before now if they really were keen to take action. He felt, as he hoped all hon. members felt, that public opinion was becoming very much exercised in regard to this question and he sincerely trusted, as the result of this discussion and the general feeling about the importance of their milk supply throughout the Presidency that they would all go forward and do what they could in this important matter, as he could assure them the Government would.

Sir Richard Lamb then introduced the remaining heads, miscellaneous, superannuation allowances and civil works. With regard to the latter he said they regretted that the total allotment was considerably reduced. A little while ago it was decided to allot ninety lakhs of rupees a year in order to take up many works of necessity which had not been carried out. Circumstances this year were such that they had been unable to go on with that intention.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

His Excellency: I think hon. members will agree that the various points in regard to the Budget have been so fully dealt with by his hon. colleagues that it was hardly necessary for him to refer in detail to these points. I think on general grounds they might say that notwithstanding this coun-

(*Continued on page 9.*)

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

try, as part of the British Empire, being at war, the financial position of the Presidency is on a very sound and satisfactory basis. Members will realise that we have budgetted for a full year under these disadvantageous conditions, but I say as an optimist I have a very great hope that these conditions may come to an end long before the year is over, and I trust our position may be a good deal better than we anticipate.

At the same time we have, I think I may say, much to be thankful for in this country. The dislocation of trade has been extraordinarily small as compared with most other countries, owing to these two facts I think, gentlemen, that the general financial and industrial condition of India is on an extremely sound basis, and the second that we have, and I think we are very glad to have the full benefit of the knowledge that we are an important partner in the British Empire.

Before I resume my seat I am sure hon. members would like me to say a few words in regard to a fact of which they are no doubt fully aware, namely, that Sir Richard Lamb will not be present next year; that, in fact, this is the last Budget he will present to the Council. I should like to say I feel sure that in regard to Budget matters, hon. members will miss very much the sound advice he had given, and the sound judgment he had always displayed in the various legislative and administrative matters with which he had had to deal during the time he had been Financial Member of the Council. We should have wished that his Budget should have been introduced and passed without the disadvantages which were inevitable during the war but at least he can feel when he leaves us that he leaves us under conditions in which the Bombay Presidency financially is in a perfectly satisfactory position. I think hon. members would wish to give him their thanks for the untiring efforts he has made to encourage the welfare and prosperity of the Presidency (hear, hear).

HEIRSHIP BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Council then adjourned for lunch, and on re-assembling, Mr. P. D. Pattani proposed the withdrawal of the Bombay Certificate of Heirship Bill. In doing so, he said: On the previous occasion when the Bill was before the Council the question was raised whether the Bill was really necessary having regard to the fact that it had become more closely assimilated to the Succession Certificate Act, 1889. Accordingly it was considered desirable to make further inquiries as to the extent to which the special legislation in the Bombay Presidency, that is Regulation VIII of 1827, is used, and as to the best course to adopt in regard to the Bill.

The replies received were somewhat divergent, but the opinion of the Bombay High Court, which is in accord with that of a number of the officers consulted is that the Bill should be withdrawn and matters left as they are at present.

The Members of the Select Committee are also of this opinion. They suggest however that the attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and that the points in which the Succession Certificate Act, VII of 1889, might with advantage be amended should be brought to their notice.

I accordingly beg leave to withdraw the Bill, and if this is approved by the Council the Government of India will be addressed by the Bombay Government in the manner suggested by the Select Committee.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

SIND COAST LIGHTS BILL.

Mr. Claude Hill then moved the second reading of the Bill to authorise the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Sind. In doing so he said there was no necessity to address the Council at any length, for he had quite recently explained the scope of the Bill, which was modelled on the Burma and Madras Acts, and which commanded general acceptance at the first reading. The only question at issue was that of the limitation of tonnage below which exemption was to be granted, and the Select Committee had done its best to investigate the matter. In this connection the Select Committee in their report said: "in respect of clause 3 of the Bill we are of opinion that the minimum tonnage fixed in the Bill, namely, 45 tons, should be adhered to; but we recommend that, before the Bill comes on for second reading, the Governor in Council should institute inquiries with a view to ascertaining what is the prevailing tonnage of the vessels which trade at Keti Bandar, what is the total tonnage that will be liable to payment under the Bill at Keti Bandar, and what is the total amount of the fees that will be payable at Keti Bandar if the rate is to be 3½ pies per ton. Should the inquiry result in disclosing as a fact that the fees to be levied at the above rate under the Bill are likely to produce a revenue higher than what is requisite for the upkeep of the light that may be installed at the mouth of the Indus, we should be prepared to recommend a lowering of the rate of the vessels which trade at Keti Bandar."

In accordance with the request of the Select Committee, a reference was made to the Chief Collector of Customs and in his reply the following appears:—"The tonnage of more than half the vessels entering Keti Bunder is below 40 tons. There are a few vessels between 40 and 45 tons, and the average tonnage of vessels of larger size, which would be liable to light dues, is 58 tons. The total tonage of vessels of 45 tons and upwards which visited Keti Bunder during the past three years is given below:—1911-12, 80 vessels, 4,843 tons; 1912-13, 80 vessels, 4,692 tons; and 1913-14, 69 vessels, 3,767 tons. At 3½ pies per ton the annual receipts would amount to Rs. 80-13-0, while the annual expenditure in the Keti light is estimated to be Rs. 6,087."

It was apparent, Mr. Hill said, that the result disclosed no necessity whatever to lower the maximum tonnage. In this connection they had received a representation from the Indian Merchants' Association of Karachi and the question could be considered from two points of view. It might be argued that only Rs. 80 would be collected by imposing this due to defray a cost aggregating to several thousands, and it would be of no importance from the point of view of Government. A collection of Rs. 80 could hardly be described as an onerous levy, but the principle involved in it was of some importance, and he hoped that the Council would not endorse a view that the general tax-payer should not be freed from a burden which ought to be taken up by a particular class of people.

The Council passed the second reading without any discussion and proceeded to consider the Bill clause by clause.

RAISING OF LIMIT ADVOCATED.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved that the tonnage of vessels required to pay the coastlight dues should be increased from 45 to 70 tons. He said his amendment was the outcome of a representation from the Indian Merchants' Association to which Mr. Claud Hill had already referred, but whereas that representation asked for the limit to be raised to 80 tons, he only asked for 70 tons. He wished to bring to the notice of members that Keti Bunder was not the only port that would be affected by this act. Karachi would also be affected, and being a much longer port it would be much more affected. In the first place it would have struck hon. members even before the point was elaborated by Mr. Hill, that the fees to be levied amounted to only Rs. 80 per annum, and by foregoing this small sum they would save owners of native craft from harassment. These vessels were largely owned by fruit dealers, and they hardly made a living wage out of them. The facts in the Indian Merchants' Association representation were not contradicted in the letter from the Commissioner of Sind, and he submitted that his amendment should be accepted. One of the principles in fixing all kinds of minima in any kind of legislation in the way of exemption, was whether it was worth while, having regard to the income to be raised, to harass those who would be paying it? The income obtained at Karachi would be large enough to keep up all the Coast lights, and the Government would be consulting the interests of the poor if they accepted his amendment.

BOAT-OWNERS POOR MEN.

Sheikh Ghulam Hossein Hidyaltallah supported and remarked that these country craft were only able, because of keen competition, to charge very low freights, and their owners were exceedingly poor men.

Mr. Birkett observed that if this were carried they would be exempting practically all the country craft, because the tonnage of 60 per cent of these craft ranged from 40 to 80 tons.

Maulvie Rafinddin Ahmed said this amendment represented the almost universal opinion of the Indian Community. The Indian Merchants' Association said this would work very harshly, and against that they had the view of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, which was not affected as was the Merchants' Association. All those who were affected in this matter were in favour of the tonnage being raised, and their opinion should be taken before others who were not affected.

Sir Frederick Sprott opposed the amendment. There could be no doubt he said, that the establishmet of these coast lights would be of very great assistance to a considerable number of craft trading along the coast. The fixing of a minimum was largely to exempt purely local boats. Many of these boats, he thought he was right in saying, came up from the Madras coast, and some of these would be exempt if this amendment was carried. If the expenses were largely to be borne by ocean-going steamers the amount to be made up from sailing craft would be very small.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla complained that he had been unable to hear what the mover said about the figures.

ONLY 80 RUPEES PER YEAR.

Mr. Claud Hill: The amount which will be recoverable under the Bill as it stands will be Rs. 80 per annum from these boats of 45 tons and upwards, whereas the cost of keeping in repair the lights amount to Rs. 6,087 for this particular Keti Bunder light.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said it was quite sufficient for his purpose to follow the figures given by the members in charge of the Bill. When the amount at issue was so small was it wise to press for its recovery? Public opinion in Karachi was so strong, and the amount at issue was so small, that Government might well raise the minimum to 70 tons.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas opposed the amendment, and said if the tax pressed heavily on owners of boats they would pass it on to the travelling pulic.

Mr. Manmonhandas Ramji and Mr. Rodda supported the amendment, and Mr. Kothari opposed it.

Mr. Paranjpye said it was a waste of time to spend an hour on such a small matter. If the value of all their time was reckoned up it would be thought, be more than the 80 rupees which was at stake.

AN ILLOGICAL ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hill said he endorsed what Mr. Paranjpye had said in reference to the relative unimportance of the matter brought up by Mr. Harchandrai, and to deplore what Mr. Paranjpye had called the waste of time in discussing this amendment. They were engaged in considering whether an average of one rupee and a few annas a year shall be levied on boats using this port shall be levied. They would include those ships which were large enough to, and did, make long sea voyages. That being so, he confessed to some surprise at the attitude taken by one who was usually a purist in such matters—he referred to Maulvie Rafinddin Ahmed,—in advocating that because the inhabitants of Karachi, as represented by the Indian Merchants' Association, say this will hit a number of Keti Bunder boats, they were to ignore all other opinions on the subject. If they were to apply the principle generally that those affected, were the people to decide whether a tax should be levied or not it seemed to him they would get no taxes at all. He was afraid Moulvie Rafiuddin had not realissed the logical conclusion of the argument he had advanced. He concluded by saying that if they found the maximum charge made brought in a revenue which was more than the cost of maintaining the lights, the maximum would not be worked up to.

Mr. Harichandrai then replied on the debate.

H. E'S SUMMING UP.

His Excellency: I think hon. members will agree that we have had a most harrowing description of the disgraceful action of a brutal Government in putting this taxation on certain country craft. I am bound to say that I think some hon. members who as a rule show extraordinary common sense must have been carried away by the tenderness of their heart and the depths of their sympathy What, really, coming to hard facts, is the position of the Council? My friend here establishes the position that these poor people are going to be terribly hard hit by the fact that they have to pay an average of one rupee a year taxation for these lights. Does he really seriously mean to establish that as a serious proposition? I am inclined to think that these poor people will most probably put it on to those for whom they are working so that the taxation will not fall on them at all. It seemed to him that it was a matter of principle that the Government were, and should, act upon. The suggestion of Moulvie Rafiuddin was a most surprising one. He acted on the principle that here was a certain community working a certain trade. They make use of certain lights, but we must not make them pay for that light because they cannot afford to; let the general taxpayers, who do not use the light, pay for it and let those who use it get off scot free. May I ask you to apply that to general taxation? Government might be approached by many communities in the same way and the position would be difficult. On the general principle it may be laid down that it is impossible to make the general taxpayer pay for any particular thing for any particular community. I trust the Council will support the Government, and must repeat, as I said at the beginning, that members must have been carried away by their tender feelings.

The amendment was put and declared lost, and on a poll being taken was defeated by 28 votes to 15.

Mr. Hill then moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

This was agreed to, and the Council adjourned till 11.30 a.m. this morning.

INTERPELLATIONS.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Among others the following questions were put and answers given:—

Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have come to any final decision with regard to the utilization of eight lakhs of rupees placed at their disposal by Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Sowdagar for the education of Mahomedans in this Presidency?—The answer is in the negative.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Mr. V. J. Patel put several questions about the post of the Official Assignee. Among other things he asked:—Whether Government have given consideration to the proposal to put the Official Assignee on a fixed monthly salary instead of remunerating him by fees, and whether they have arrived at any, if so, what, decision in the matter? Whether there are any proposals at present before Government to put the next incumbent of that office on a fixed monthly salarly instead of remunerating him by fees? Whether Government have before them any proposal to appoint a separate Official Receiver on a fixed monthly salary, as in some other provinces?—These cognate matters are receiving attention.

WAR AND BAZAR RUMOURS.

Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—Will Government be placed to state what measures they have taken so successfully to dissipate the false rumours of prowmen caused by the bazar rumours as to induce them to return to Bombay and resume their work.—The return of lascars to their work in Bombay may be attributed to the general revival of confidence after the first shock of war. The District Officers of the districts concerned also worked hard to inspire the men with confidence and to allay panic. The Shipping Companies also despatched trusted serangs to induce their men to return. These measures produced good results.

Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any and, if so, what steps to restore confidence among the Bombay mill-hands who have gone away to their country and to induce them to return to Bombay?—No general complaints having been received of shortage of labour in the mills in Bombay, no special measures were taken to induce mill-hands who may have left for their homes to return to work. A number of unofficial gentlemen have been working among the hands in Bombay with the view of inspiring confidence, allaying panic and disseminating correct information about the war. The results have been most beneficial.

KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

Mr. C. H. Setalval asked:—Whether Government are aware that among the persons nominated by the Commissioner, N. D., to be members of the District Local Board, Kaira, for the triennial term commencing from 1st October 1914 is Mr. Jesinghbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, a Barrister-at-Law, residing in Bombay and practising in the High Court throughout the year.—The information before Government shows that Mr. Patel is temporarily resident in Bombay where he practises as a Barrister.

Whether it is true that the said Mr. Jesinghbhai was a candidate for election to the District Local Board, Kaira, by the electors, and was not elected and the Commissioner, N. D., nominated him?—The answer is in the affirmative.

According to the "Mokattam" the Governments of his Majesty the King and his Highness the Sultan of Egypt have agreed in principle, to modify the Organic Law in such a way as to make the opinion of the Legislative Assembly decisive in all matters connected with Islamic institutions such as the Wakfs Ministry the Mehkemehs Shareih, and the Hisby Councils in Egypt on the condition that their affairs shall have no relation with Government finance.

DEATH-RAID ON A VILLAGE.

MEN KILLED BEFORE THEIR WIVES.

GERMAN FEROCITY.

An eye-witness of the German arrival in the little Belgian village of Surice, to the south-west of Dinant, gives a terrible description of the brutality of the Kaiser's troops. Men were dragged from their wives and children, young sons torn from their mothers' arms, and shot in batches. Little wonder that the book in which this story forms but one chapter in a long story of German atrocities, is described as "one long shudder."

The special correspondent in Paris of the "Lloyd's Weekly News" has obtained an advance copy of a new book by Pierre Nothomb, called "The Barbarians in Belgium," with a preface by M. Carton de Wiart, which will shortly be published in France and England.

It is, as M. de Wiart says, "one long shudder." It contains material not previously published by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry. The book is a record of German crimes—the evidence seems full and clear—but it is a warning to all humanity of the evil which follows in the wake of an army marching through hostile territory and becoming mad for a time with the smell of blood.

Surice, a village in the district of Sambre and Meuse, had a population of 600 people, mostly agricultural. On Aug. 14 a detachment of French troops occupied the village, and, believing that the presence of soldiers was a safeguard, many peasants and several priests came from neighbouring hamlets to seek refuge from the advancing hosts.

Eventually the thunder of guns closed in upon them, and at six o'clock one evening the French machine guns, on the heights above Surice, opened fire on the enemy's outposts.

The story may now be told in the words of Mlle. Aline de Tenhamme, who was an eye-witness of the events that followed.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANS.

"From the farmhouse we heard the firing and our refugees left the garden to hide in a Grange, where they believed they would find safety. About seven o'clock the bolts were closed, and everybody with us went down into the cellars.

"At nine o'clock there began a fusillade of mitrailleuses and cannon shot directed against the village.

"The Germans had placed their quick-firers in the courtyard of a neighbouring farm. My brother fled hurriedly.

"At about nine o'clock, as we smelt smoke, Dr. Jacques, a priest, went with my sister to the first floor, and were overpowered when they saw the whole village was on fire, our own farm included!

"The blazing buildings were already collapsing, so we all went out on the steps. All around were flaming houses, those of Cogniaux. Tonne, Mattheu, Chabot, and others. We learnt later that the occupants of these houses had been chased by the Germans, and had fled from the village.

"Sleep was impossible! Everyone prayed, in a state of terror. At six o'clock on the following morning there was a sound of cavalry. Some officers, with revolvers in their hands, searched the bushes of our garden to discover any men who might be hiding there. Then infantry arrived, and shouted, 'Open!'

"But at the same moment, before there was time to draw the bolts, the doors were burst open, smashed by the soldiers' rifles.

"It was then that we saw the arrival of our cure, Monsieur Poskin, with his mother, eighty-two years of age, his sister (Mdlle. Therese), and his other sister, Marie, with her husband and four children.

"The soldiers continued their atrocities, and fired on absolutely innocent people. It was thus that the old village singer, Charles Colot, eighty-eight years old, who came to his door, was shot, and then rolled in a blanket to which the soldiers set fire.

"I saw a German force open the stable door of Elie Pierrot's house at the moment when this man, carrying his mother-in-law, more than eighty years old, hurried out of a building which was already on fire. This poor old woman was torn from him, and he was shot on the spot we had passed. The house of Henri Borniaux was burning, together with the tobacco factory and offices.

"Soon we were told to leave the road, and were taken to the left to some land whence we could see Romedenne and more distant villages. We numbered between fifty and sixty persons men and women. It was about 7.15 in the morning.

"At that moment the men were placed on one side, the women on the other. An officer arrived and said to us in French, with a strong German accent. 'You all deserve to be shot. A young girl of fifteen years has fired on one of our officers, but court-martial has decided that only men shall be shot. Women shall be made prisoners.'

"What then happened cannot be related. Eighteen men were standing there by the side of the rectors of Anthee and Onhaye, and Abbe Gaspard, our rector, with his brother-in-law, and Dr. Jacques, with his son Henri, scarcely sixteen years old. Further on were Gaston Burniaux, with Leonard Soumoy, his son-in-law Durdu and Camille Soumoy.

"Still further on were Balbeur and Billy, the latter with his seventeen-years-old son; also a man from Onhaye, and one from Dinant, who had come to seek shelter at Surice. Then there were two others, whose names escape me.

"M. Schmidt's little boy, aged fourteen, was also placed with them. The soldiers hesitated; then brusquely pushed him aside.

"Unable to bear the sight any more, I turned aside, and covered my eyes with both hands. The soldiers fired a volley, and all the men fell. Somebody said to me, 'Look, they have fallen.' Some were not killed outright, and were seen to move one or other of their limbs.

"The soldiers finished them with rifle butt blows on the head, among such being the rector of Surice, whose head, I was told later, was horribly smashed.

"Directly the massacre was completed the Germans robbed the corpses. They took watches, rings, purses, pocket-books. M. Schmidt had on him about 3,000 francs, his wife told me.

RIGHT TO RESIST OVERCROWDING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present seems to be an opportune moment for drawing public attention to a very important section of the Railway Act, whose provision, if properly used, would mitigate the worst and most painful grievance of the 3rd class passengers. Section 102 of the Railway Act makes it a penal offence for any railway servant forcibly to put, or attempt to put, or cause to be put any extra passenger into any compartment which already holds the full number of passengers it is advertised (on the inside or outside) to carry. The offending railway servant is, on conviction before a magistrate, liable to a fine of rupees twenty.

The third class passengers are poor, ignorant, and helpless. They can't fight against the railway officials who, as in the now famous Madras case, not only commit offences of overcrowding, but have the impudence to drag out the innocent passenger who resists their wrongful action, and even drag him to the court. If there was anyone who should have been prosecuted, it was the station master. He had not only committed an offence against the section referred to above, but had also committed the further offence of wrongfully removing the passengers who had only exercised his legal right to resist overcrowding. The question which I put to the leaders of the public is:—Is there no one in this country to take up the case of the unfortunate Madras passenger, and prosecute the Station Master for the double offence? Are the provisions of the Railway Act meant only to harass the poor harmless passengers? Are not the railways to be taught to respect the rights of third class passengers?

It is no use appealing to the Railway authorities or the Railway Board at Simla. The former always say, in the first instance, that there is no overcrowding. If you prove that there is, they put forth another set reply that they have not sufficient rolling stock. In either case their attitude is quite unjustifiable. But the Railway Board for reasons, which space forbids my entering upon, generally approves of this attitude.

The only hope of the ill-treated travellers lies in prosecuting the offending railway servants. Is there none in the whole of India to undertake this humane work?—Yours, etc.,

DAILY PASSENGER.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the very pertinent remarks you made in your criticism (under the above heading) of the action of the chaplain who refused the Rites of the Church to a dying Christian, as the Bishop has just been gazetted in this week's official Gazette as having been granted "six months' leave out of India," are the public to draw the conclusion no official action is to be taken in regard to this matter and that, while the Government has provided by Statute Law for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects, the same class of laws that have for their object the protection of the Ecclesiastical rights of its subjects who are adherents of the State Church are negligible at the will and caprice of its Church officials, to an extent that stultifies the existence of a State Church as one of the two pillars of the Crown. It is quite possible that the local administrative officials responsible for the government of the country and the peace of the King's subjects may not be impressed with their obligations to enforce conformity with the laws of the Church; but if that is their view, the public are, I think, entitled to have some information as to the intentions of Government, so that they may have the opportunity of ascertaining for themselves the alternative recourse that is open to them for the conservation of their rights as churchmen. There are no doubt some of the King's subjects who regard their spiritual rights and their inheritance in the Great Hereafter as of greater,—much greater,—consequence than their temporal rights in the domains of life and prosperity.

The history of the Church during the Tudor period—to which period the State Church with its Laws and present Constitution owes its existence—is punctuated with a variety of instances of martyrdom and the shedding of blood for the establishment of the Church of England, notably in the Marian period; and surely, whatever the personal views of individuals in the Government, it is not justified in ignoring the requirements of law in maintaining the rights of the people. Then again, as pointed out by "Quo Vadis" in his letter to your address, the Bishop and his clergy have manifestly been guilty of impugning the King's Majesty and Supremacy, and have thereby become "excommunicate *ipso facto*" if the Canon referred to in that letter was correctly quoted. If therefore, they are excommunicate, the ecclesiastical rights of their Ordination ceased with the contumacy of which they have been guilty, and this being the fact they became *functus officio*. Accordingly, as honest men, they would not be entitled to receive their emoluments, nor has the Government the right to disburse to them the emoluments of their offices from the public money that it holds in trust in its Treasury at the expense of the *cestui que* trust—the people. This is a state of the situation that I beg to invite your special attention to in appealing to you as a publicist—Yours, etc.

A CHURCHMAN.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Gokhale and Officials.

The "Indian Patriot"—Not friendship, but contempt of the official falls to the lot of the individual who plays second fiddle to the official and of whom the official knows that he plays the second fiddle. A doughty warrior, certain of his cause and who would not withdraw in the face of the most strenuous opposition, is always respected by a sportsman. Sir Harold Stuart's excellent speech at the Gokhale memorial meeting, which has struck the most tender chord in every Indian heart, contains a fine sentiment. Sir Harold said: "I think I may say with confidence that the feeling of admiration is not confined to Indians or non-officials, but is spread to a large extent among Europeans and many officials. I think, therefore, Sir, it would have been a regrettable mistake if we officials had been excluded or if we had failed to join in this demonstration of sorrow for the loss of one who was not only a great political leader, but also a great citizen of the Empire." If Mr. Gokhale even deserved such a tribute it was because he was for ever shattering the trenches from which officials attacked non-official aspirations and claims. As citizens of the Empire there was always love and confidence between Mr. Gokhale and Sir Harold; yet Sir Harold's at the time of polling. But that has not hand was ever raised against Mr. Gokhale's dimmed the admiration of the official for the non-official; it has only brightened it.

Protection for Indian Industries.

The "Bengalee":—The war, by the restriction of German and Austrian imports, now automatically affords protection to our industries. But this protection will disapear when the war is over and the market is once again flooded with cheap German and Austrian goods which will undersell our articles. This is another reason why Indian capital is shy. Austrian and especially German goods, and the remark is true of imports from Japan, are bounty-fed—they receive all kinds of help from their Government. Thus artificially cheapened by Government, they enter our markets and compete with our goods and undersell them. Is this fair trade? And if it is not, is it not the clear duty of the Government to afford our infant industries such protection as they need in this unequal and unfair competition? Indian industries will fight shy of them, so long as the Government does not come forward to neutralize this unequal and unfair competition and afford the necessary protection to our industries.

The Madras University.

"New India":—The bulk of the Senators seem to forget that their duty is to promote knowledge, and that, so long as a certain desirable standard,—fixed, say, by themselves,—is kept up, it is unjust and unpardonable to throw any obstacles in the path of educational advancement. If this maxim be fully understood, it is easily seen where the Senate had misunderstood its duty. Viewed thus, the rejection of the compartmental system is wholly indefensible. The student who passes his examination with the aid of the compartmental system possesses the standard of knowledge demanded by the University. Even less defensible is the refusal of the permission to the students to appear for the second or third time at an examination without again attending the College. Apart from the cost and trouble to the student and the difficulty to the College professors, it is impossible for some of the unfortunate youths to satisfy at any sacrifice the conditions demanded. From these considerations, it is impossible to avoid the inference. The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of a majority of members who do not, and have not, understood the real interests of the country.

Repeal of Arms Act.

"The Leader":—As a matter of fact the recurrence of terrorist outrages points to the urgent necessity of repealing the Arms Act, in order to place the people in a position to meet the terrorists with equal weapons. As matters stand, the people are absolutely helpless against attacks from persons armed with fire-arms. The knowledge that the mere possession of fire-arms will entail a life-sentence, will never set as deterrent, as the knowledge that the fire-arms cannot be used with impunity. The force of this view probably cannot strike the "Englishman," which might be thinking that the repeal of the Arms Act would only afford facilities to many potential terrorists. It is simply unthinkable that armed dacoits should be in a position to violate the persons and property of helpless citizens and the latter should be the mute witnesses of their own misfortunes and ultimately submit to their doom. The rice merchant at Belliaghatt whose cash was looted and whose cashier was shot at could certainly have kept the dacoits at bay if he had possessed arms.

MARTIAL LAW IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

PROCLAMATION BY THE MARSHAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March

Major Provost, Marshal of the S... Settlements, has issued a proclam... dated March 8th, that by order of ... Brigadier General Dudleys Comm... troops in the Straits settlements ... that no male person of any ... over 18 years age, must leave S... which Martial Law has been ... without the sanction of the ... person found disregarding ... be dealt with summaril...

THE BOMBAY BUDGET

SIR RICHARD LAMB'S STATEMENT.

FALL IN REVENUE.

The following is the text of Sir Richard Lamb's Revised Financial statement for the year 1915-16 which was presented at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

As required by the Rules, the preliminary budget proposals for 1915-16 were considered in January last by the Finance Committee of this Council. Effect has been given to the changes in the estimates recommended by the Committee. These, together with a few other alterations made up to 4th February 1915, have been embodied in the amended Draft Financial Statement copies of which have been supplied to the Honourable Members. The requisite provision for three small items of expenditure proposed by the Committee will be separately made. The present Statement deals with the actuals for 1913-14, the revised estimates for 1914-15, and the budget estimates for 1915-16 concerning the provincialized services. As usual, the Statement is divided into two parts, Part I giving a brief but fairly comprehensive idea, and Part II giving fuller particulars, of the Provincial transactions. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees except where the context shows otherwise. The figures and remarks pertaining to the estimates now framed for 1914-15 and 1915-16 are liable to alteration, but in the absence of altogether unforeseen circumstances no modification seriously affecting the total estimates is likely to be required.

ACCOUNTS OF 1913-14.

The accounts of the year 1913-14 opened with a balance of 1,79,75. The closing balance was estimated in the revised at 1,82,01 and in the accounts rose to 1,95,34. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 7,92,29; compared with the budget, the actuals were better by 56,70 against 35,14 calculated in the revised, showing an improvement of 21, 56. The increase over the revised occurred chiefly under *Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes Forest,* and *Irrigation—Direct Receipts,* and was partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly under *Interest* and *Irrigation —Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.* The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 7,76,70, showing a net increase of 8,23 as compared with the figure (7,68,47) estimated in the revised. Increases occurred chiefly under the heads *Land Revenue, Forests, Ports and Pilotage, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous, Irrigation—Minor Works—Public Works Department* and *Civil Works—Public Works Department,* and were partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly under the heads *Assignments and Compensations Education* and *Irrigation —Major Works—Working Expenses.*

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1914-15.

The opening balance of the year 1914-15 estimated in the budget at 1,82,01 was changed to 1,95,34 on the closing of the accounts of 1913-14.

The total Provincial revenue for the current year is now estimated at 7,45,09 against 7,58,92 entered in the budget. The decrease of 13,83 is accounted for mainly by smaller receipts—

(*a*) under *Land Revenue—Provincial share,* due mainly to advance collections in March, 1914, of revenue expected in the current financial year, and to larger suspensions granted during the year,

(*b*) under *Land Revenue—Alienations,* due to the resumption of certain lands in consequence of the death and discharge of grantees,

(*c*) under *Stamps,* due mainly to smaller sales of general and court-fee stamps.

(*d*) under *Excise,* due chiefly to the present crisis, and

(*e*) under *Forest,* due chiefly to decline in the receipts from timber and grass and other minor produce,

The decreases mentioned above are partially counterbalanced by increases mainly—

(*a*) under *Assessed Taxes,* due chiefly to more searching assessments and prompt recoveries,

(*b*) under *Interest,* due mainly to larger recoveries of interest from Native States and the Poona City Municipality, partly counterbalanced by smaller recoveries from cultivators,

(*c*) under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law,* chiefly on account of sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property,

(*d*) under *Receipts in aid of superannuation, etc.,* due chiefly to the revision of the pay of teachers in Local Board and Municipal schools,

(*e*) under *Civil Works—Public Works Department,* chiefly on account of rents of buildings, sales of buildings, old materials and produce, and arrears of tolls on roads, and

(*f*) under *Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues,* due mainly to Imperial contributions in connection with the provincialization of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, the raising and maintenance of a mounted police force at Jacobabad, and a non-recurring grant to the Bombay Sanitary Association.

SAVINGS ANTICIPATED.

The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 7,88,65, or a decrease of 34,65 in the provision of 8,23,30 entered in the budget. The savings are expected chiefly—

(*a*) under *Police* due mainly to savings anticipated in the provisions for District Police reorganization and for increase in the horse and camel allowances of mounted police in Sind, and to the resumption of certain lands in consequence of the death and discharge of grantees, partially counterbalanced by the expenditure connected with the entertainment of the mounted police at Jacobabad,

(*b*) under *Education,* due mainly to the transfer to other heads of portions of the provisions made for recurring and non-recurring expenditure out of the Imperial assignments for promotion of education, to anticipated savings in those provisions and in the provision for additional accommodation and equipment for the teaching of science in Government secondary schools, and to the non-utilization of the provision for opening new primary schools,

(*c*) under *Medical,* due mainly to the transfer to othe major heads of portions of the provisions for expenditure on sanitary projects and the new hospital at Mahabaleshwar, to anticipated savings in those provisions, and to the non-utilization of the provisions for grants to the Bombay Municipality for anti-malarial measures and for an infectious diseases hospital for Europeans and Anglo-Indians,

(*d*) under *Agriculture,* due mainly to savings anticipated in the provisions made for charges of the Agricultural Department and for expenditure from the Imperial assignment for agricultural and allied objects, partially counterbalanced by the provision required in consequence of the provincialization of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department employed in the Bombay Presidency, and by a special grant provided for the purchase of a steam plough for Gujarat,

(*e*) under *Stationery and Printing,* due mainly to the non-utilization of the provision for the purchase of mono-type or lino-type machines for the Government Central Press, and,

(*f*) under *Miscellaneous,* due mainly to the transfer to other heads of the provisions for the remission of contributions from local boards towards the cost of establishments in certain Government offices, for unforeseen charges, and for the educational portion of the building grant to the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Bombay partly counterbalanced by the writing off of irrecoverable advances on account of *pot hissa phalni* operations.

The savings mentioned above are partially counterbalanced by increases chiefly—

(*a*) under *Assignments and Compensations,* due mainly to the revision of the abkari leases of certain Native States and the payment to the Miraj (Senior) State of compensation on account of previous years' arrears of revenue from country liquor and toddy, and to the payments of *kadim* cash allowances against recoveries credited to *I, Land Revenue,*

(*b*) under *General Administration,* due mainly to additional salary establishment, postage and telegram charges in certain Secretariat Departments, in consequence of work due to the war, and to the remission of contributions from District Local Boards towards charges of local fund establishments in Commissioners' and Collectors' offices,

(*c*) under *Superannuation, Allowances and Pensions,* due to the commutations of pensions, to the proposed refund to the Marine Department of certain pension contributions, and to an increase in the number of new pensions sanctioned over lapses, and,

(*d*) under *Civil Works—Public Works Department,* due to expenditure for the purchase of land from the Bombay City Improvement Trust for the Parel Laboratory, and to additional grants transferred from other chiefly for educational, medical and police buildings.

The closing balance of the year is estimated at 1,51,78, or an increase of 34,15 as compared with budget. Important variations between the budget and revised estimates are explained in Section II of Part II.

The disbursements of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 29,55 compared with 38,75 entered in the budget, the decrease being due to smaller provisions made for loans to local bodies, cultivators and Native States. The recoveries are now estimated at 52,17 against 51,28 entered in the budget, the difference being due chiefly to (i) the repayments expected in respect of the loans to Jurisdictional States which were borne on the Imperial Advance and Loan Account but were provincialized at the end of 1913-14, and (ii) a decline in the recoveries expected from cultivators.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1915-16.

The budget for 1915-16 opens with a balance of 1,51,78, which, it is anticipated, will be reduced to 1,29,01 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 7,49,00, and the total expenditure at 7,71,77. The estimates thus involve an expenditure of 22,77 from the Provincial balance. The total revenue shows a falling off of 9,92 from the current year's budget and an advance of 3,91 over the revised. The total expenditure shows a decrease of 51,53 from the current year's budget and of 16,88 from the revised.

The revenue estimates for 1915-16 allow for expected decreases, chiefly—

(*a*) under *Land Revenue—Alienations,* due to the death and discharge of grantees,

(*b*) under *Stamps* and *Excise,* due to the present crisis,

(*c*) under *Interest,* due to smaller recoveries expected on account of advances to cultivators, and,

(*b*) under *Forest,* due chiefly to smaller receipts from grazing and fodder grass and other minor produce.

The decreases are partially counterbalanced by increases mainly—

(*a*) under *Land Revenue—Provincial share,* due to the budget being framed on the assumption that the season will prove favourable enough for the collection of a portion of outstanding arrears in addition to the normal demand,

(*b*) under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law,* due chiefly to large amounts likely to be credited to Government on account of unclaimed assets in charge of the Administrator-General, and to increased receipts from general fees, fines and forfeitures.

(*c*) under *Police,* due to larger recoveries (i) expected from the Bombay Port Trust on account of dock police charges, and (ii) on account of police supplied to public departments, to private companies and individuals,

(*d*) under *Ports and Pilotage,* due to the receipts expected from the levy of light dues on vessels arriving on the Sind coast.

(*e*) under *Education,* due chiefly to larger fee receipts from the Arts and Professional Colleges.

(*f*) under *Civil Works—Public Works Department,* due to larger receipts from rents of buildings, and from sales of buildings, old materials and produce, and

(*g*) under *Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues,* due to the Imperial assignments chiefly in connection with the mounted police at Jacobabad and the provincialization of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veternary Department, partially counterbalanced by the assignment from Provincial revenues in connection with the scheme for the commutation of the right of service of hereditary kulkarnis.

The estimate of land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,50,00 (Provincial share eq. 2,25,00). Exclusive of miscellaneous revenue (1,90 in the revised estimate for 1914-15 and 1,80 in the budget for 1915-16), the figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 are given below, one-half of each item being taken as the Provincial share:—

		1914-15 Revised.
Outstanding balance	56,94	
Demand	4,32,16	
		4,89,10
Collections	4,34,10	
Remissions	14,49	
		4,48,59
Balance Suspensions ...	25,17	
Balance Arrears	15,34	
		40,51
	1915-16	Budget.
Outstanding balance ...	40,51	
Demand	4,44,98	
		4,85,41
Collections	4,48,20	
Remissions	9,88	
		4,58,08
Balance Suspensions	9,33	
Balance Arrears	18,03	
		27,36

In order to check the tendency to overestimate expenditure due chiefly to the anxiety of disbursing officers not to outrun the particular grants with the expenditure of which they are entrusted, and with a view to securing a greater accuracy of estimates, lump deductions for "Probable savings" are usually made in the total major head estimates. In the budget for 1914-15 such deductions were made to the amount of 6,000 under six major heads of account. For 1915-16 the Government of India originally directed that in view of the present financial situation the Government of Bombay should not draw upon the Provincial balance. They have since allowed provisionally a deficit of 22,77. Large curtailments had therefore to be made in the provisions originally proposed for 1915-16, and it is not considered feasible to make lump deductions for probable savings from the major head figures. Out of the unexpended balances of the Imperial grants given for the promotion of education since the year 1911-12, a total sum of 5,40 is provided in the budget for 1915-16. The budget also includes about 1,75 for charges due to the war.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Items of special interest entered in the budget are noticed below:—

(i) revision of excise compensations to certain Native States for the lease of their abkari rights;

(ii) cash allowances payable to representative watandar kulkarnis as compensation for the commutation of their right of service;

(iii) Salvation Army schemes about Industrial Homes for (1) released prisoners, (2) boys of criminal tribes, and (3) European vagrants and about workshops for weaving and silk-reeling to be attached to the first two Homes;

(iv) Police re-organization and reforms;

(v) increase in the Dock Police, Bombay, including police for the new Alexandra Dock;

(vi) construction of a light-ship for the Sind coast;

(vii) proposed appointment of a Professor of Economics in the University of Bombay;

(viii) grants for sanitary projects;

(ix) provision for wounded soldiers in the David Sassoon Hospital and the United Free Church Mission Hospital, Poona;

(x) additional expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department; and

(xi) grants-in-aid to District Local Boards in connection with the abolition of existing tolls on Local Board rads.

(*a*) The existing abkari leases generally expired on 31st July 1914, and have been renewed for a further period of 10 years. Under the renewed leases the Native States are to receive compensation based on the average receipts for the three years preceding the renewal of the lease, the amount so fixed being subject to revision after the third, sixth and tenth year in accordance with actual realizations during the period. The first renewal operations involve an additional cost of Rs. 2,16,214. Item (i) refers to this provision.

VILLAGE ACCOUNTANTS.

(*b*) Government have sanctioned a scheme for the commutation of the right of service of hereditary kulkarnis and the engagement, in lieu of them, of stipendiary talatis. Under the scheme the representative watandar kulkarnis will receive from Government annually a sum equal to one-third of the total of the akarni (remuneration for collecting land revenue) and the potgi (maintenance allowance) paid for the year 1913-14 to the hereditary village accountants. The watan lands will remain in the possession of the present holders and their heirs. In cases in which the judi on the kulkarni watan land is less than the full assessment, the full assessment will not be imposed, but the judi will be increased by an amount not exceeding one-sixteenth of the full assessment, subject to the condition that this additional levy together with the existing judi shall not exceed the amount of the full assessment on the land for the time being. This increase, which is justifiable on the ground that the present judi is liable to enhancement, will be used in bringing up the judi to a round number of annas per rupee. The judi, so fixed, will be liable to increase in proportion to any increase on a revision settlement, or in other words it will be a fixed proportion of the full assessment from time to time. The scheme has been brought into force in some districts in the current year. Item (ii) refers to the extra cost of the scheme estimated at 2,54 (Provincial share 1,27), provided under the head 2, *Assignments and Compensations.* On the other hand, there will be a saving of 1,90 in the present cost on account of pay and contingencies of stipendiary talatis under the head 3, Land Revenue.

INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

(*c*) The schemes of the Salvation Army for the establishment of the following Industrial Homes and workshops have been referred to the Government of India.

Industrial Home to accommodate 250 conditionally released prisoners. The Home is meant primarily for prisoners committed to jail under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code on failure to furnish security for good behaviour. The Salvation Army will try to reclaim them while they are in the Home, and to help them to employment after they are released on the expiry of the period of the original order of commitment;

Industrial Home to accommodate about 200 boys of the criminal tribes and other boys of criminal tendencies in the Bombay Presidency. In this institution efforts will be made to reclaim the boys and to teach them a craft which will enable them to earn their living. The Home will include a course of school education;

Industrial Home to accommodate about 30 European vagrants. The Salvation Army have already established a Labour Home for European vagrants in premises rented by them in Bombay, Government contributing Rs. 7,000 per annum towards the cost of the institution. The payment of the annual grant has been sanctioned up to the end of November 1914. The Salvation Army are now erecting a permanent Home;

Workshops for weaving and silk-reeling attached to the Industrial Homes (1) and (2).

The estimated non-recurring and recurring expenditure of the Salvation Army on the Industrial Homes and the workshops is as shown below:—

	Non-recurring expenditure. Rs.	Recurring expenditure. Rs.
(1)	50,000	...
(2)	50,000	...
(3)	50,000	50,000
(4)	20,000	...
Total	1,70,000	50,000

Against this expenditure a total recurring grant of Rs. 13,400 per annum and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 70,000 have been recommended to the Government of India, who have made a reference to the Secretary of State on the subject. Pending the receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State, a total provision of Rs. 31,400 for non-recurring expenditure and of Rs. 8,600 for recurring expenditure is made in next year's budget. Item (iii) refers to this provision.

As stated in paragraph 13 (*h*) of the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1914-1915, the scheme for the re-organization of the rank and file of the District Police in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) is being introduced gradually and a provision of 2,85 (1,90 for the Presidency proper and 95 for Sind) is made for item (iv) in the budget for 1915-16, including 1,20 for non-recurring charges, such as police lines, arms, accoutrements, furniture etc.

BOMBAY DOCK POLICE.

The existing strength of the Dock Police Force in Bombay has for some time been found to be inadequate. Since the opening of the Alexandra Dock, the need for strengthening the police force has become very pressing and proposals for an increase to its strength have been submitted to the Government of India. The total extra cost involved is calculated at 1,11 per annum as shown below:—

	Per mensem. Rs.	
1 Additional District Superintendent of Police, Fifth Grade (for appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police), ...	700	
1 Deputy Inspector	150	
4 Sergeants (one on Rs. 130, one on Rs. 120 and two on Rs. 110 each)	470	
1 Sub-Inspector	75	
27 Heads constables (5 on Rs. 30 each, 8 on Rs. 25 each and 14 on Rs. 20 each)	630	
342 Constables (17 on Rs. 17 each, 69 on Rs. 16 each, 102 on Rs. 15 each and 154 on Rs.14 each)	5,079	
	7,104	by 12
Cost per annum ...	85,248	
Plus House-rent, clothing, conveyance and other allowances....	26,027	
Total ...	1,11,275	

Owing to the present financial situation, it has not been found possible to provide for the full extra cost mentioned above in next year's budget. A provision of 50 only has been made for item (v), and an additional police force consisting of 13 head constables and 120 constables is to be entertained at once for the new Alexandra Dock. The remaining scheme will be introduced when the financial situation has improved. Besides the work connected with the Dock Police, the additional Deputy Commissioner of Police is to be entrusted with duties connected with the pilgrim traffic, the water-police and the Government Dockyard police. Only one-third of his salary and allowances will therefore be recovered from the Bombay Port Trust, who will also bear a moiety of the other charges mentioned above.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

In 1913 the Government of India adumbrated proposals for the establishment of a school of research in the field of Indian economics and sociology in connection with the College of Commerce, Bombay. The Syndicate of the Bombay University considered that it would be more advantageous that the proposed school should be managed and controlled by the University in conjunction with the scheme of University professorships than that it should be established as an adjunct of the College of Commerce. This view has been accepted by the Government of India. The Syndicate is unable at present to frame a complete scheme, but will make a beginning with the appointment of a Professor of Economics and the provision of books necessary for the purpose of research together with accommodation for him and classes, etc., and such general assistance as he may require for the efficient discharge of his duties and for research. The Government of India have agreed to make an annual recurring grant of 12 towards the object on the condition that the Government of Bombay and the University agree to keep in view and promote the ultimate formation of a school of research in economics and in the allied subject of sociology. This condition has been accepted by this Government as well as the University. Item (vii) relates to the provision of 12 made for the grant to the University, which will be covered by a contribution from Imperial revenues.

(*h*) With reference to item (viii) it may be observed that the following allotments have been sanctioned against the provision of 21,000 entered in the current year's budget for expenditure in connection with sanitation and grants in aid of sanitary projects:—

(1) Allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable them to make grants for sanitary projects....	1,000
(2) Matheran water-supply scheme	95
(3) Nasik water-supply scheme ...	45
(4) Original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area ...	40
(5) Town improvements at Sholapur	13
(6) Town planning exhibition by Professor Patrick Geddes of Edinburg	13
(7) Filling in the bed of the Layari River, Karachi	10
(8) Poona drainage scheme	10
(9) Aden water-supply scheme ...	9
(10) Town improvement at Hubli.	7
(11) Improvements to water works at Pen.	2
(12) Improvements to water works at Rajapur	2
(13) Grant to Miss Florence Nightingale Fund for village sanitation	5
(14) Construction of storm water drains in Kolivada at Pen.....	5
(15) Construction of a drain in Ratnagiri town	5
Total ...	3,47,5

As expenditure on sanitary projects is generally shared by Government and the local bodies concerned, the payment of subventions involves in several cases the grant of loans, the funds for which we are provided by the Government of India. The present situation renders it necessary for that Government to husband its resources; and consequently promises of help by way of both subventions and loans in respect of sanitary schemes have to be restricted as much as possible. Accordingly a provision of 5,00 only is made in next year's estimates for expenditure in connection with sanitation and sanitary projects. It is estimated with the development of Salsette, and 4 for quired for grants for water-suuply, drainage, etc., 1,00 for allotment to the Sanitary Board to enable them to make grants for sanitary projects, 1,31 for the purchase of boring tools, 60 for working boring plants, 40 for original works in connection with the development of Salsette, and 4 for charges on on account of sub-assistant surgeons appointed to register vital statistics at Ahmedabad.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

In November 1914 the Director, Medical Services in India, inquired whether in view of the early return of the wounded from the Persian Gulf, hospital accommodation could be provided in Poona for cases requiring nursing. He at the same time intimated that he wished to avoid filling up the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay, all at once, as he desired to reserve accommodation for serious cases coming from East Africa. Government have accordingly placed at his disposal 50 beds in the David Sassoon Hospital and 50 beds in the United Free Church Mission Hospital at Poona. The charge for the maintenance of the beds is ordinarily a military one and should be defrayed by the Army Department; but in view of the exceptional circumstances and of the fact that the Governments of the Punjab and the United Provinces are meeting similar charges from their revenues, the Government of Bombay have expressed their willingness to co-operate within certain limits and have proposed to assist Imperial out of Provincial funds in bearing the charges to the extent of 50, the excess over that limit being defrayed by the Imperial Government. Item (ix) refers to the provision of 30 made to cover the estimated expenditure on this account for nine months of 1915-16.

Item (x) includes (*a*) 12 for hydraulic experiments in connection with boring operations, (*b*) 11 for the working expenses of a steam plough for Gujarat purchased this year at a cost of 52, and (*y*) 7 for a demonstration plot at Kopargaon to show proper methods of sugarcane cultivation on the new irrigation canals in the Ahmednagar district as well as to make a start in the scheme for providing fodder against famine. The steam plough is to be worked at present in the Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas of the Kaira district, where waste areas have been given out for cultivation on special terms. As a large area of land is to be broken up for the first time by people who have few bullocks and in a tract where labour is not abundant, it is anticipated that there would be a good demand for the plough. A sum of 20 is taken into account in next year's budget estimates under the head "XXI-A, Agriculture" on account of receipts expected from the working of the plough.

ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

As announced in paragraph 11 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15, all toll-bars on Provincial roads in this Presidency have been abolished. Government have now under consideration a scheme for the abolition of tolls on Local Board roads (exclusive of tolls on bridges and ferries). The Local Board concerned is to be granted an annual payment equal to the average of its receipts from tolls, the condition attaching to the payment being that the whole amount is spent by the Board exclusively on the construction and maintenance of roads. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at 2,05. As in the case of abolition of tolls on Provincial roads, the scheme is to be introduced gradually and as speedily as the state of Provincial finances permits. A provision of 21 is made in the new budget for item (xi), and the amount will be distributed nearly equally among three divisions of the Presidency proper. No tolls on roads are levied in Sind.

Remissions of land revenue attributable to famine amounted to 1,04 in 1913-14 and are estimated at 89 for the current year, while suspensions amounted to 10,22 in 1913-14, and are estimated at 6,72 for the year 1914-15. There was a gain of 1 in Irrigation Revenue and a loss of 66 in Excise Revenue during the year 1913-14. These figures represent the provincial share.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Direct expenditure on famine relief amounting to 2,99 in 1913-14 and estimated at 1,10 for 1914-15 falls on Imperial revenues in accordance with the scheme for the apportionment of famine expenditure brought into effect from the year 1907-08. Indirect famine expenditure amounting to 1,39 in 1913-14 and estimated at 1,14 for the current year falls on Provincial revenues.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 29,29 and recoveries at 52,42 for 1915-16. Compared with the revised estimate for 1914-15, the former figure shows a decrease of 2,25 under advances to cultivators and co-operative societies and an increase of 1,99 under loans to local bodies. The provision of 8,29 made for these loans is intended for six mofussil municipalities and one district local board in connection with sanitary projects and the construction of school-buildings and a road. A provision of 18 is made for loans under the Co-operative Societies Act. As stated last year, this provision is made up of (*a*) 10 for industrial and productive co-operative societies which require help in their infancy as explained in paragraph 15 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1913-14, and (*b*) 8 for loans to co-operative societies in Sind. The estimate of recoveries for next year is larger by 25 than the current year's revised, the excess being due mainly to increases of (i) 1,90 in respect of advances to cultivators and co-operative societies and (ii) 32 in respect of loans to local bodies, and a decrease of 1,93 on account of loans to Native States.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The great war has affected Provincial finances to only a limited extent. For the three years (1911-12 to 1913-14) for which actuals are available subsequent to the revised Provincial settlement coming into force, Provincial receipts have averaged 7,65,39 and expenditure 7,54,63 per annum. For the current year we are able to take a revised estimate of 7,45,09 for receipts and of 7,88,65 for expenditure, while for next year receipts are estimated at 7,49,00 and expenditure at 7,71,77. The fall in revenue is due partly to the absence of new extraordinary grants, from Imperial which were exceptionally large in 1912-13, and partly to a retardation caused by the war in the normal growth of revenues assigned to Provincial, especially Stamps and Excise. The estimated excess in expenditure over the anticipated revenue is justified by the large balance at the credit of Provincial. At the end of 1913-14 this balance amounted to 1,95,34; it is estimated that this figure will be reduced to 1,29,01 at the close of 1915-16. It would have been justifiable to make provision for a still further reduction of the balance had it not been necessary to meet the requirements of the Government of India, whose resources are more affected by the war than are the local finances, and to refrain from drawing on the Provincial balance beyond the limit laid down by the Supreme Government. Of the balance of 1,29,01 which is expected to remain at the credit of Provincial on 31st March 1916, 63,43 represents unexpended balances of special Imperial assignments, and 65,58 the true Provincial balance.

WAR AND VANDALISM.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S ABHORRENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University the following resolution which was adopted by the Syndicate was placed for approval:—"That the University of Calcutta views with the strongest abhorrence and condemnation all acts and practices during the present war having the effect of intensifying the cruelties and sufferings inseparable from a state of war and which are in violation of moral and international obligations and leading to the destruction of universities, libraries, museums, works of art and other aids to culture, progress and civilization."

The Vice-chancellor in placing the resolution said that the matter came up before the Syndicate as a result of communications received from the authorities of several British Universities, libraries and museums. The Government was communicated with and they were informed that a resolution might be adopted in this connection. Mr. James had given notice of the amendment which had not been circulated to the members for want of time.

One of the members enquired as to whether the resolution if carried would be forwarded to the Government of India,

The Vice-Chancellor. Yes.

The member then enquired, "And to the Government of Germany? (laughter).

The Vice-Chancellor. "No."

Eventually consideration of the resolution was postponed till the next meeting.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce decided to oppose a suggestion put forward by the Board of Trade that shipowners not trading with India should be allowed to obtain lascar crews through the port authorities at Bombay or Calcutta. The Committee think that to obtain the required number of competent lascars on the Indian routes is a sufficient hard task for the ship-owners at the present time.

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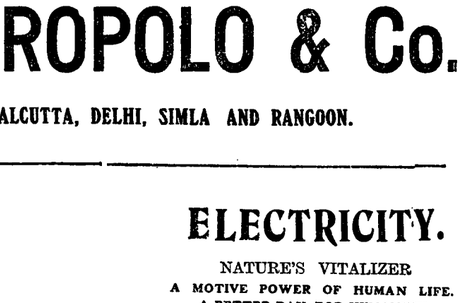

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

SITUATION REVIEWED.

The Turkish campaign against Egypt has so far been a fiasco, and the few incidents in it that have been reported fully lead one to suspect that our plans of defence have disappointed the expectations of the Turks and their German officers, writes a student of war in the "Manchester Guardian." There are two lines on which Egypt might have been defended. One coincidddes roughly with the political frontier of Egypt which runs across the desert from near El Arish on the Mediteranean to the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and includes in Egypt the Peninsula of Sinai and a great deal of the desert that begins almost immediately south of Jerusalem and extends to the Canal. In all probability this is the line which the Turks expected that we should try to hold. It will be remembered that a few years ago Egypt was on the verge of war with Turkey over the possession of Tabah, a place on the Gulf of Akabah which was then described as being of very great strategic importance for Egypt. Our temporary occupation of Akabah in the first week of the war with Turkey would no doubt confirm the Germans who are directing the Turkish compaign in the belief that we should cross the desert to meet the Turks and resist the Turkish invasion on the confines of Egyptian territory. There were other reasons, too, for thinking that the defence would stand on the advanced line. They counted on a great deal of unrest in Egypt, and thought that the British would hardly dare to let the war approach so near as the Canal to the centres of Egyptian nationalism. And, again, how was traffic to be carried on through the Canal if it was to be the neutral front between the two opposing armies?

All these expectations have been disappointed by the British decision not to hold the political frontier, but to concentrate on the line of the Canal. Instead of crossing the desert to meet the enemy, the enemy have had to cross the desert to find us, and at the end of their journey is the splendid line of defence afforded by the Canal, which by this time ought to have been made impregnable.

But great as are the military advantages of the line of defence along the Canal it is possible that there was in Egypt, as in India, a "forward" party which would have preferred to meet the Turks on the far side of the desert. It is never pleasant to abandon territory to an invader, and should the Turkish attack be renewed and become serious it is not clear how the difficulty of protecting the traffic through the Canal is to be overcome. This "forward" party, if there was one in Egypt, would no doubt put up a struggle for the adoption of its views, but there can be no doubt that those who were responsible for the defence were right in over-ruling them. The great difficulty of invading Egypt by land is the enormous amount of transport required by an army marching through an almost waterless desert, and the great weakness of the Turkish army is its commissariat and transport arrangements. In falling back on the line of the Canal, therefore, the defence subjected the Turkish army to the maximum of strain at its weakest point. Obviously, the Turks are quite unequal to the strain.

AN EASY VICTORY.

There are, however, a great many obscurities in the accounts of the battle last week which ended in such an easy victory for the defence. Miserably as the attack at Tusum broke down, it began with a certain initial success, for the Turks actually began to bridge the Canal in the night without apparently being discovered. The width of the Canal varies surface—it is much narrower at the bottom—from 70 to 120 yards, about as much as separates the advance trenches in Flanders. There is no natural cover on either bank of the Canal, and one would imagine that against artillery fire from carefully screened positions and rifle fire from trenches nothing could live in the open at so short a distance. The later reports therfore, which increase the number of the Turkish casualties to 500, are not in the least surprising; the wonder is rather that the attackers go so near and that any got away. The explanation seems to be that the Turks came up under cover of a sandstorm, which in the night completely obscured their advance. It is not to be supposed that there are no British troops on the far bank of the Canal. There must be bridges for crossing over from our side and the bridge-heads which will be heavily fortified, serve, no doubt as the points of the departure for our reconnaissance work, and also for our counter-attacks. What the Turks seem to have done is to strike the line of the Canal between our positions on the far bank, and to have completely escaped the observation of our patrols, thanks to the sandstorm and the night. The moment they were discovered they would beat a precipitate retreat, which would be harassed by fire from the flank, from strong parties which would be pushed across the Canal. But their whole enterprise, though it was favoured by luck at the start, never had much chance of success.

PLANS FOR COUNTER-ATTACK.

The Turks are said to be in full retreat and their rear-guards are nowhere within twenty miles east of the Canal. Nothing is said of any attempt to harass their retreat, but silence is not conclusive that none has bees made. Clearly, the policy of mere passive defence will not yield decisive results, and we must suppose that in good time the plans for a counter-attack will be revealed. Refuges told of a railway that is under construction along the coast through Gaza. This is the only possible railway route from Palestine to Egypt. From Gaza to El Kantara is 150 miles. Lord Kitchener's rate for railway building in the Soudan campaign was about a mile a day. The Turkish rate would perhaps be a mile a week, but even if they managed half the speed of railway construction achieved by Sir Percy Girouard in Egypt, it would be nine months before it could be far enough advanced to assist their attack on the Canal.

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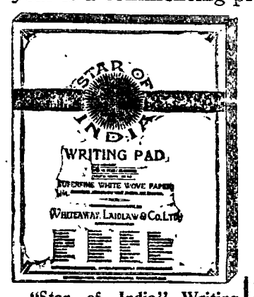

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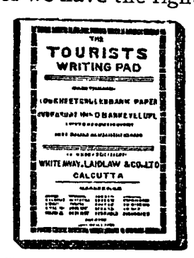

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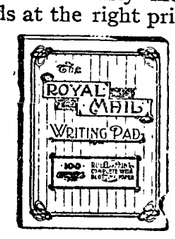

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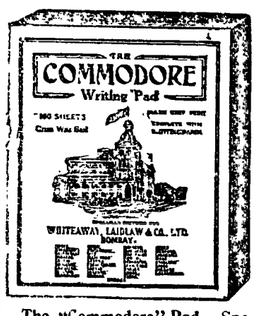

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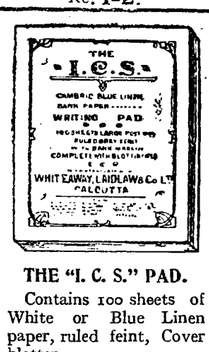

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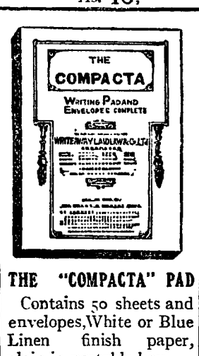

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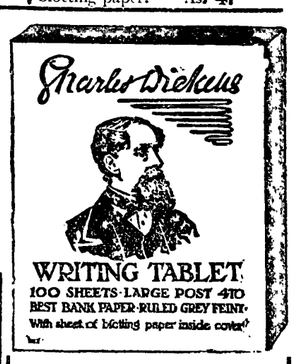
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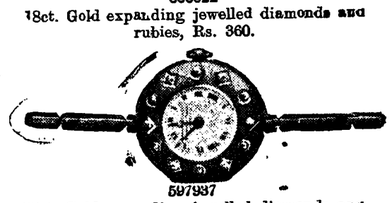

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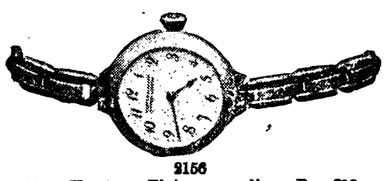

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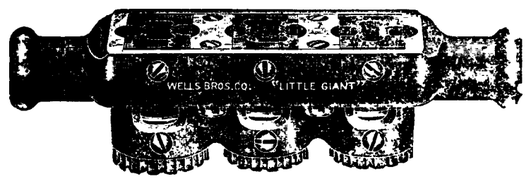

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